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WASHINGTON.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

SIGNS OF DIVISION IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS—A SHARP STRUGGLE WITH THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ANTICIPATED—THE POSITION OF THE REPUBLICANS ON THE SUBJECT UNKNOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—There seems to be an organized opposition among some of the Democratic members to the reduction proposed in the clerical force of the House by the Legislative Appropriation bill. The amendment proposed by Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, which is now pending, provides that the force of the Clerk's office shall remain nearly as it is under the existing law, both in pay and numbers. This is the gage of battle thrown down by the opposition on the Democratic side to the Committee on Appropriations, and there will be a sharp struggle to secure its adoption. The opposition believe if they can make a breach in this paragraph of the bill they can carry other amendments raising the figures reported by the committee. Randall and his followers recognize the importance of this movement, and are determined to fight it at every step. Should the Waddell amendment be adopted Randall will move to recommit the bill, with instructions to report the original paragraph, and upon that will demand the yeas and nays. Randall is confident Waddell's amendment will be rejected, but if a considerable number of Republican members will vote with the opposition it is probable the amendment will be adopted, and thus the Committee on Appropriations may sustain a signal defeat. The position of the Republican members on this question is unknown. Their only object in voting for it would be to open a breach in the committee's bill which would lead to other amendments.

A NEW CURRENCY BILL PROPOSED.

ITS PASSAGE TO BE EFFECTED BY A COMBINATION OF DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS—THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Renewed efforts are to be made, by a combination of Democratic and Republican strength, to pass some kind of a currency bill. Mr. Chittenden and Mr. Willis, of New-York, have taken the matter in hand, and last night gave a dinner to several members of Congress, including Prof. Seelye, Messrs. Wheeler, Foster, Burchard, Kasson, Morrison, Randall, Hewitt, and Benjamin Hill. Tucker, of Virginia was invited, but was not present. Blaine was out of town, and Cox was also among the absentees, though invited. It is not seemingly possible that any scheme, however prepared or supported, can now pass the House, but all attempts of this character have their day or special interest. It does not appear that any agreement was made, but views were interchanged and compared, and, as the result of the conversation, a bill may perhaps be brought before the House from Mr. Morrison's Committee on Ways and Means. The bill proposed is not by any means an expression of the views of all the gentlemen present, but it is ardently supported by some of them as a measure that would produce specie payments, and as one possible to be passed in the House. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell for legal tenders, to be immediately canceled and destroyed, on the first Tuesday of each month, from February to September, inclusive, in the City of New-York, to the highest bidder, bonds of the United States to the amount of $3,000,000, bearing interest semi-annually, at the rate of four and one-half per cent., the principal of the bonds to be paid in thirty years in gold coin.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

AN ATTEMPT TO SECURE INDORSEMENT FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Mr. Bright, of Tennessee, intends, if he can be recognized, to-morrow to offer in the House a resolution upon the financial question, with the purpose of committing his party to the theories of the Pennsylvania Democratic platform. His resolution will be simply the sixth and seventh planks of that platform, which declare that the statute for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, is impossible to execute, as it is a deliberate proclamation that at that date the United States will go into bankruptcy, that it paralyses industry, creates distrust of the future, turns the laborer and producer out of employment, and is a standing threat upon business men, and ought to be forthwith repealed; that gold and silver are the only true basis for the currency of the Republic, and that Congress should take such steps for the resumption of specie payments as will most surely and speedily reach that result without destroying the business interests of the people. He will undertake to have the resolution considered under a suspension of the rules, and thinks that it can be passed. The inflationists seem to think that the Pennsylvania platform upon this subject is concession enough to the hard money men of both the House and the Senate, and cite the fact that it was prepared by Senator Wallace, who is a hard money man, after the consultation with the party leaders in both houses. Mr. Bright may not get the floor, but the proposition is none the less interesting.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT LOAN.

ANOTHER LOT OF DISPATCHES SENT OUT BY THE COMMITTEE—THE REAL FACTS IN THE CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—There are sent out to-night another lot of the dispatches relative to the management of the foreign account of the Navy Department. The Committee on the Real Estate Pool hold them in reserve to dole out from time to time as they may serve a partisan purpose. They have a few important dispatches only, which they captured in the telegraph office, part of them in cipher. Secretary Robeson is understood to have expressed a willingness to furnish the committee all the dispatches on the subject, fully deciphered. They prefer to use a part in the hope to effect a temporary party purpose. The simple fact is the placing of money abroad to make foreign payments is wholly outside the statute. It is a matter of custom and necessity. The duty of the Secretary is to see that no loss occurs. The change of the account from the Barings was unfortunate, but the affair with Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. was so conducted that the Government is secure in every dollar. There cannot possibly be a case made against the Secretary in this matter unless it is shown he was bribed to secure his action, and no one has ventured yet to intimate a charge of that kind. The appearance of the new story to-morrow may have some connection with an election in Connecticut.

PAY AND STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

THE REDUCTION BILL AND THE DANGER IT MAY LEAD TO—POSSIBLE RESTORATION OF REBEL OFFICERS TO THE SERVICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The passage of the bill reducing salaries in the Army has naturally created a good deal of feeling and opposition among those affected by the bill, and among their immediate friends. The salaries in the Army are not generally believed to be too large, and in the lower grades are less than young men similarly educated are generally able to command in the civil service or private employment. The reduction of the Army to 20,000 is a serious affair and deserves particular consideration. It is difficult for any one not absolutely familiar with all the uses of the Army, and the capability of the number already on the rolls to perform the necessary duty, to judge whether the resolution is wise or unwise. The reduction of 5,000 last year by the Republican Congress has not seemed to impair the efficiency of the Army service, though there has been no little complaint on that account. The bill passed by the House seems not to have received much consideration, and was simply a measure to carry out the purpose of that body to cut down expenses. There may be a motive for the action much deeper than the surface. Retrenchment is the purpose declared, and while it would not be fair to charge upon a large body of men a base motive without the best of proof, there seems to be ground at least to inquire whether there is not some basis for the suggestion that the ex-Confederates expect that in case the Democrats should obtain control of the Government next year, the Army will be found to have been reduced too much, and that the increased number then ordered will be officered by the Brigadier Generals of the late Confederate forces. A few months ago the friends of a certain ex-Confederate General in the Senate were not at all anxious to conceal their hope that in the next Administration he would be Secretary of War, and it was stated to be his ambition to obtain that appointment. There can be no doubt that under a Democratic administration the Southern people would demand the control at least of the Army or the Navy. The dismissal of officers under the House bill is another subject that has moral grounds for not overlooking it.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL COMPLETED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE—THE AGGREGATE REDUCTION RECOMMENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was completed by the House Committee on Commerce late Saturday evening, and will be reported to the House to-morrow morning. The bill appropriates in the aggregate one million less than last year, making it about five and a half millions, and does not, therefore, meet the ideas of the more extreme economists on the Democratic side. The committee, however, expect that they will be able to carry it through, and will make the attempt to have it passed to-morrow under a suspension of the rules. The reductions made in the recommended appropriations are mostly in the East, and the South and West are taken care of at the expense of the former section. Nearly all the reductions are made from the amount required for improvements in the East. Hell Gate gets $200,000 this year, against $250,000 last, and Harlem River, between the Hudson and Ward's Island, $15,000, an increase of $5,000 over last year. Taking the bill as a whole, it is much more liberal than was expected, and very few if any of the appropriations are reduced enough to disturb the various contractors.

THE HEAD-STONE CONTRACTS.

HOW THE AWARD WAS MADE—INDICATIONS THAT THE EX-SECRETARY OF WAR WAS INNOCENT OF FRAUD IN LETTING THE CONTRACTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The investigation into the soldiers' head-stone contracts has gone far enough to indicate substantially that no fraud, at least on the part of the Secretary of War, in connection with the letting or execution of the contract can be proved to exist. The bids were opened by Gen. Meigs, but the award was made as the law specified by the Secretary of War. There were to be two kinds of head-stones, or rather head-stones and blocks, the former to be placed at the graves of the known dead and the latter at the graves of the unknown, and to be marked with numbers from which reference could be made to books giving all the information in the possession of the department concerning each. The blocks were less expensive than the head-stones. The bidders generally bid for head-stones and blocks, including both in the same bid at the same price. A bidder named Sage bid for the head-stones and blocks separately. The contract was divided between four men. Bridges, Morgan, and Jones, each having a portion of contract for the head-stones, and the contract for the blocks was awarded to Sage, whose bid was $2 42 for blocks, and $5 for head-stones. The accepted bids for head-stones were $3 56, $3 40, and $3 39 each. It is claimed that the giving of the contract for blocks to Sage saved upward of sixty thousand dollars in the contracts. It came about that none of the contractors had the means to fulfill their contracts, and there was a prospect of the advertising and awards having to be done over again; and it appears that the Sheldons and Slason, large marble worker of West Rutland, Vt., practically assumed the entire contract by agreeing to furnish the various contractors marble and money for the expenses of finishing, setting, &c. This firm taking power of attorney to draw the money under the contract as security for their advances. There was also an agreement that if the profits were over a certain amount, which covers the interest on the capital employed and very little besides, it shall go to the original contractors, Bridges, Morgan, Jones, and Sage. It is reported by the Sheldons that there will probably be very little or nothing to pay to the three former, but Sage's contract for the blocks will make some profit. The Rutland firm are large and reputable dealers in marble, and it would have been practically impossible for the contracts to have been fulfilled if they had not made the arrangement to perform the entire service. The view entertained by Gen. Meigs, at the time of the awards, was that a bid for Italian marble should be accepted, though it was higher than the bids of the contractors, his belief being that the people would prefer that the entire $1,000,000 appropriated should be spent in procuring the best head-stones possible. The Secretary of War appears to have been ambitious to return $100,000 or more of the appropriation to the Treasury. It has since been claimed that the Italian marble would have been cheaper on account of the cost of duties which the Government would have received, but as finished marble is admitted free of duty, the lettering would have been done before they were imported, and this item of duties would thus have been lost to the Government. There is yet some further testimony being taken by the committee, but there is no doubt that it will substantiate the foregoing. Men of high character who know the facts and have carefully reviewed the evidence say that it is impossible any fraud should have been committed by Secretary Belknap in connection with these contracts.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

A CONSIDERABLE DECREASE FOR THREE QUARTERS OF THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR REPORTED—BALANCES IN THE TREASURY—CUSTOMS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The March debt statement shows that the public debt has decreased for the month $4,240,867, and for the nine months ending March 31, $17,969,286. This reduction is within $1,000,000 of being twice the amount of reduction for the corresponding nine months of last year, and nearly $4,000,000 more than the total reduction for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875. With March 31, three quarters of the present fiscal year were closed. The reduction by quarters for the past three quarters was as follows: Quarter ended Sept. 30, $6,222,499; Dec. 31, $2,634,032; March 31, $9,112,955. The ordinary expenditures of the Government for March were $12,450,866, and the total for the nine months $125,763,697, which is $8,500,000 below the expenditures for the corresponding nine months of the last fiscal year. These figures do not include the interest on the public debt. Unless the House of Representatives brings in an unusually large deficiency bill during the present session, it is certain that the reduction in the public debt for the present fiscal year will be over twenty-five million dollars.

The coin balance in the Treasury at the close of business on Friday last, including coin certificates, was $73,756,794. Deducting the coin certificates, $32,337,000, and $14,000,000 in silver bullion and coin, leaves the available gold balance in the Treasury on April 1, $26,319,794. Compared with the balance March 1 this is an increase of $4,209,021. The currency balance was $5,965,626, a decrease of $3,563,778 compared with the balance on March 1. During the month there has been a decrease in legal tenders of $188,144, and in fractional currency of $2,515,239. The total decrease in legal tenders since July 1, 1875, to March 31, 1876, has been $5,016,332. In the same time there has been an increase in fractional currency of $475,469.

The reported Customs receipts for March were $13,930,792, against $15,918,059 for the corresponding month of last year. The internal revenue receipts last month were $8,171,517, against $8,244,225 for March, 1875. The total Customs receipts for the past nine months were $113,732,372, and the total internal revenue receipts, $83,640,906, making an aggregate from these two sources of $197,373,278. In order to realize the Secretary's estimates presented to Congress in his last annual report, we will have to receive during the current quarter from Customs over forty-two millions, or $14,000,000 each month, and from internal revenue over thirty-six millions, or $12,000,000 each month. This is more than can reasonably be expected, and it is, therefore, almost certain that the receipts from these two sources for the present fiscal year will be at least $8,000,000 below the estimates.

The Treasurer's books show for the month of March the amount of circulating notes issued to new national banks was $474,210, and during the same month there was surrendered by national banks circulating notes to the amount of $6,338,430, showing a contraction in national bank circulation for the month of $5,864,220. The total contraction in national bank circulation for the nine months ended March 31, was $21,139,502.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE WINSLOW EXTRADITION CASE—A HOUSE COMMITTEE CLERK IN TROUBLE—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL MEIGS — THE PRESIDENT'S REAL ESTATE—BELL'S TESTIMONY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In the extradition case of Winslow the Government has received no further advices from Great Britain since the first intimation that the Government would decline to return the criminal except on a guarantee of compliance with the act of Parliament, which required that he should be tried for no other crime than that for which he was extradited.

The Clerk of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House is to be investigated under a resolution passed on Saturday. Gen. Banning had heard of the charges and of the impending resolution, and intended to dismiss his clerk, Boughton, on Monday. This he will do, and will then investigate. The charge is that Boughton, as a Government Revenue Assessor in the South, allowed an illicit distilling business to be carried on and shared in the profits.

Gen. Meigs returned yesterday, and took charge of the office which he vacated when he went to Europe, and he is now again acting in his proper position as Quartermaster General. Gen. Rufus Ingalls will return to his former position in New-York. The return of Gen. Meigs is cordially welcomed. He will be examined before the Military Committee on Wednesday.

President Grant purchased, two or three years since, 15,000 square feet of ground extending 133 feet along Rhode Island avenue and 143 feet along Vermont avenue, and fronting the P street circle, paying for it $22,315 50. He had intended to have commenced the erection of a substantial residence this year on this lot, and to have had it ready for his occupation in March, 1877. But recent events have evidently disgusted him with Washington life, so the lot has been sold, and he will probably settle on his homestead near St. Louis, called Wish-ton-wish. Mrs. Grant is said to be especially anxious to escape from the hollow-hearted society of this metropolis.

The testimony of Detective Bell is likely to cause a great deal of further investigation to prove whether it is false or true. All the statements are contradicted by one person or another. The fact still remains that he had the lucky cipher in his possession, and that after his appointment he was treated in a very unusual way in the matter of leave of absence. He claims to be able to sustain all he has said by documents and otherwise. When the President was first informed of the story Bell had told to the prosecuting officers during the trial and on the very day perhaps that the cipher was published in the *Herald*, he derided the idea that Bell would have any information. No one can assign a motive for the course Bell has pursued as he was refused any pay for his information before he gave it, the prosecution fearing he was laying a trap for them. His testimony needs corroboration, but it has not yet been denied on the stand. A cloud of witnesses will appear against him.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—President Grant, although not confined to the bed, keeps his room, and receives no visitors. Some of his intimate friends say his sickness is owing to a return of periodical neuralgia. Rev. Dr. Newman to-day prayed for his recovery.

The Committee of Ways and Means yesterday completed its action on the clauses of the Morrison Tariff bill relating to iron and steel, the only amendments to which are the following: The insertion after pig iron of the words "Spiegel Eisen Iron." But the committee has not yet fixed the duty. Squares of iron and steel, three cents per pound; wood screws less than two inches and more than one inch in length, six cents; and one inch or less in length, eight cents per pound. The duty on wood screws two inches or over in length has been changed from five to four cents a pound. No amendments have been made in lead. On Tuesday the committee will consider the copper provisions.

Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court, presided at the annual meeting of the American Tract Society this evening. Secretary Shearer made a statement of the society's operations, and addresses were delivered by the President of the Senate, Mr. Ferry, Hon. J. H. Seelye, Prof. Edward W. Clark, late of Japan, and Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, of India. The receipts from donations and legacies exceed $100,000, and from sales of books, tracts, and periodicals over $300,000. The grants of tracts average over 1,500,000 pages per week. About two hundred colporteurs have been employed, chiefly in the South and West, and Texas, Utah, and the Pacific Coast are represented to be very hopeful fields.

Gov. Morton to-day received the full text of the resolution of the Republican State Convention of Mississippi, referring to himself as follows:

Resolved, That in behalf of those we represent, we tender our gratitude to Senator O. P. Morton for the interest he has manifested in the protection of Southern Republicans in their personal freedom, and in the sacred right of free speech and a free ballot, and that he is entitled to our thanks and our gratitude for his devotion to these principles.

Senator Morton will to-morrow introduce a bill to amend the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, and remove the objections to the act set forth in the late decision of the Supreme Court.

Several days ago the President vetoed a bill for the relief of James A. Hile, of Missouri, on the ground that Mr. Hile, according to his own statement under oath, deserted during the late war. It was considered that if the bill should become a law it would be an injustice to every soldier who served honorably with his command until his services were no longer required by the Government.

It appears from an official document that the deficiencies in the various departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, will be as follows: Treasury Department, $444,676 53; War Department, $1,703,055 49; Interior Department, $505,584 66; Department of Justice, $41,505 02; Judicial, $65,650.

THE REAL ESTATE INVESTIGATIONS.

THE COMMITTEE AND ITS WILLING AND UNWILLING WITNESSES—LETTER OF G. J. HILLYER TO THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—It has been stated that the real estate pool committee did not examine witnesses on Saturday, because all of them desired to be excused. This is an error. Hon. Charles A. Eldridge on the 15th of March addressed a letter to the Chairman of the committee, giving a full account of his connection with the real estate transaction, and asking to be summoned to appear before the committee. Two days afterward he was subpœnaed to appear on the Saturday following. He appeared accordingly, but was informed by the committee that they did not want him at that time. He again applied on Friday last to be examined the next day, and was again told by the Chairman he would not be needed at that meeting. Mr. Eldridge informed the Chairman that he knew all about the pool, being one of five members composing it. Mr. Hillyer, one of the parties whose papers are called for by the *subpœna duces tecum* to the members of the firm of Kilbourn & Lotta, also on Friday sent to the Chairman of the committee the following letter, to which he has not received a reply:

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1876.

To Hon. J. M. Glover, Chairman of the Select Committe on the Real Estate Pool:

SIR: In the subpœna *duces tecum* served on the firm of Kilbourn & Latta, there is a special call for the books and papers relative to the real estate purchased by Sunderland, Hillyer, and Stewart, and standing in the name of J. M. Latta, Trustee. With respect to this property I know as much as any one, and I am very ready to tell everything relating to it which the committee may desire to hear. About four weeks ago I appeared before the committee while in session and stated my willingness to testify, and was then informed by you that the committee would determine this at some future time. I propose to leave home for California to-morrow (Saturday) night, and if my testimony is desired I would like to be examined before that time, but could wait till Monday night to suit the convenience of the committee. I will state to you generally that this property, consisting of unimproved lots in the north-western part of the city, and of which the purchase price was about six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, belongs exclusively to Mr. Sunderland and myself, and no one else has ever, directly or indirectly, had an interest in it or connection with us except the small interest once held by ex-Senator Stewart, as explained by him to the Investigating Committee of the last Congress. The title to this property was placed in Mr. Latta as Trustee simply for the sake of convenience. Neither of us had any connection with the pool in which Jay Cooke was interested or with any other pool or parties whatever; the property was bought by us as a private speculation, without any suggestion from any public officer, and without any other knowledge than that which was open to every one else. We have already paid in cash about $500,000 of the purchase money, and shall pay most of the balance during the present year. We have sold none of it except the lot sold to Mr. Stewart, and the lot on the south end of square No. 138 to the British Government, on which is erected the house occupied by its Minister. We hope to make some money out of it when the present dull times cease. If these or any other facts about this property have any interest for the committee, I shall be glad to state them. Very respectfully,

C. J. HILLYER.

A BUFFALO EDITOR ASSAULTED.

BUFFALO, April 2.—At 2:45 o'clock this morning a gang of roughs assaulted J. B. Adams, Editor of the *Sunday Leader*, while on his way, in charge of the forms of the *Leader*, to the press-room to have the paper printed. An assailant struck the forms three times with an iron mallet, leaving holes in the face of the type, but as the forms were resting on a frame they did not "pi." Mr. Adams escaped injury. Four well-known "prison birds" and roughs have been arrested for the offense, and the names of the others are known. Mr. Adams claims the attack was instigated by enemies, whom he knows, who hired the gang, and says he shall commence proceedings against them.

A WOMAN MURDERED.

WILKESBARRE, April 2.—Bridget O'Donnell, a woman about thirty-five years of age, was found dead this morning in a field on the northern outskirts of this city. Her person bore marks of violence, and it was evident, from the surroundings, that she had had a desperate struggle. A post-mortem examination was held, and it was shown that her person had been violated and then she had been choked to death. There is, as yet, no clue to the murderer, but the police are in search of a tramp who was seen in that neighborhood last evening.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

PORT JERVIS, April 2.—Navigation on the Delaware and Hudson Canal will open on the 15th of April. Eighty cents per ton will be paid for the transportation of coal from Honesdale to Rondout.

CONNECTICUT'S CHANCES.

THE CLOSE OF A DULL CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICANS CONCEDE THE STATE TO THE DEMOCRATS BY A REDUCED MAJORITY—INACTIVITY OF THE REPUBLICANS—DEMOCRATS HAVE NO HOPE OF GAINING THE PRESIDENCY.

From our Special Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, April 1, 1876.

With to-day ends the most remarkable political canvass ever waged in Connecticut, and one which has been in striking contrast with that which closed in New-Hampshire on the 4th of March. There all was bustle, excitement, eagerness, absorption in the contest from first to last, and here everything has been just the reverse. Certainly there have been a few meetings held by both parties, and all have been so well attended as to prove that if there had been an active canvass made, the whole State would have been aglow by this time. Two examples may be cited in the Democratic meeting here last evening, addressed by Senator Eaton, and the Republican meeting at Bridgeport, where Mr. Robinson, the candidate for Governor, was the speaker. He says that he never saw a larger or more earnest assemblage in that city. These facts show that the people are not indifferent to the political issues of the day, and suggest the conclusion that the two State committees may have made a mistake in adopting the policy they have pursued of a quiet canvass. Why the Democrats took this course it is hard to guess, but the Republicans followed in their wake simply because they had no money to do anything else. On their part, whatever may be true of the Democrats, there has been less money spent than in any contest for years, for they have not had enough to meet the ordinary and legitimate expenses of the campaign. This lack of funds has, then, had some weight in deciding the character of the contest on one side at least, and the fact that it has been a quiet canvass may not be without some influence in determining the result. Judge Harrison, Chairman of the State Committee, has done all that his means permitted him to do to thoroughly organize and so far as possible arouse the State through the agencies of the Town Committees. A complete canvass has been made, and the voters as usual classified according to their known political affiliations, or where these were not known, as doubtful, and it may be said just here that the latter are rather more numerous than in former years. The town committees have as a rule been able to heal all feuds and make favorable reports. The exceptions of note are the troubles which have appeared in Unionville and Hartford. The first appeared last evening and was caused by the nomination of a representative. That in Hartford is the result of the contest for the nomination for Mayor between Mr. Harbison and Mr. Hammersley, and is due solely to the unreasonable conduct of the friends of the latter. Feeling confident that they had a majority of the party they insisted that the nomination should be left to a caucus, and this being done over 400 votes were polled, of which Mr. Harbison had a large majority. Instead of taking their defeat gracefully, the Hammersley men have put their favorite in the field as a citizen's candidate, and the inevitable result will be the election of Mr. Sprague, the Democratic nominee. The Hammersley leaders say that their course in this local matter will not take a single vote from the State ticket, but rather help it, but they have not yet given any details of the process of strengthening a party by stirring up feuds and bad blood on the eve of an election. Their course is sharply criticised by the Republican press and leaders, but they have not given any sign that they do not intend to persist in it. Their policy may not be suicidal, but it certainly is inexcusable, and all the more so from the fact that the leaders in this movement are members of the town committee, and one of them also a member of the State Committee. Their motives are not impugned, as all admit that they are sincerely convinced that Mr. Hammersley is much stronger than his rival, but there are severe comments made on their judgment.

This affair in Hartford is the only thing of the kind happily, to be found in any of the larger places. In New-Haven the party is in better condition than it has been for many years, and will render a good account of itself on Monday. The same is true of New-London, Bridgeport, Norwalk, and, indeed, of all other cities. But in none of these nor in any of the towns can it be said that it is certain that the full vote will be polled. It is estimated that the vote of the State will be at least 5,000 short of last year, and that this falling off will be very nearly equally distributed among the localities. This decrease will naturally fall most heavily upon the Republicans, and it is chiefly because of it that no one expects Mr. Robinson to be elected by the people. It is constantly said that on a full vote Connecticut is Republican, and there is enough in the political statistics of the State to justify the assertion. As it is admitted that there will not be a full vote, the election of Robinson by the people cannot be expected, and the most that is hoped is that neither of the candidates will have a majority, and that the choice of the Governor will devolve upon the Legislature. But even that hope seems to rest upon a rather shadowy foundation, and the chances appear to be to-night that Ingersoll will have some twenty-five hundred majority over all, which will not be a very exhilarating conclusion of the campaign, but it will be vastly better than last year, when he had 6,521. Should this result be reached upon a full vote, it will not only show that the Republicans are in better condition than in 1875, but that there has been a positive decrease in the Democratic strength, and in any case it will prove that the Republicans have gained, rather than lost, during the past twelve months, and make it sure for the Cincinnati nominee in November. Of the latter fact no one entertains the slightest doubt—no, even those who are so excessively blue that they concede Ingersoll's election by 4,000 majority.

The matter of the State ticket being put practically to rest, the interest of the contest centres mainly upon the Legislature, and here it is possible to enter upon more debatable ground. Of the twenty-one Senators the Republicans feel sure of eight, and think they have the best chance for three others, and securing these they would have a majority of one. In any case there cannot be a balance either way of more than one or two, so that the prospects in the Senate are not unreasonably bad. The Democrats had twenty-four majority in the House last year, and it is already certain that they will not have it this Summer. A careful review of the House made to-day from the latest reports, shows that it will be at the worst a tie, but this conclusion was reached only after throwing away every doubtful chance the Republicans have and counting only certainties. The Republicans are to lose some towns which they carried last year, but they are to gain so many others that the net result will probably be four or five majority for the Republicans, which will of course secure a United States Senator. This will undoubtedly be the case unless Mr. English floods the close towns with money in order to make sure of his own return. What he has done or is going to do in this way no one knows, nor is there any way to find out until the returns show where money has been used. Mr. English has been in the State several days, and chiefly at New-Haven, where he has been anxiously watching the contest. Mr. Eaton being here also, Connecticut is wholly unrepresented in the Senate when important public measures are before that body.

But whatever may be the result, nothing can now be done to change it except that which can be done at the polls. The last appeals have been made and the last rallies held. That in this city to-night was a magnificent ovation to the cause and to Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Allyn Hall being crammed and the greatest enthusiasm prevailing. Hon. E. W. Roussell presided, and introduced Gen. Hawley, who made a short but magnetic speech. The other speakers were Hon. Henry C. Robinson and Gen. Francis A. Walker, both of whom made eloquent addresses. The last has, during this short canvass, proved himself to be a first-class stump speaker, and his services will be in demand in the future, not only in Connecticut but in other States.

THE PROSPECTS UNCHANGED — A BELIEF EXISTING THAT THE DEMOCRATS WILL WIN BY A SMALL MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, April 2.—The night before the election finds the State in its usual quiet condition, and the prospects for to-morrow are unchanged. There is to be a lively fight here on the Mayoralty, which many believe will have the effect of bringing out a full vote, but in nearly all other localities it is still believed that the poll will not be equal to last year. The chances, according to universal assertion on the one side and admission on the other, still remain with the Democrats; but the prospect is that their majority will be cut down sufficiently to show that with an active, earnest canvass it would have been removed.

THE WORCESTER CONFERENCE.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE BY THE OPPONENTS OF OFFICE-HOLDERS AND PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS—A MOVEMENT IN THE BRISTOW INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 2.—The promised address to the people from the recent Worcester Conference of Republicans opposed to the running of the political machinery of the State by the office-holders and professional politicians, and desirous of waking the voters to a comprehension of their duty in the important interest ahead will be published in the morning papers. It is brief and well worded, and has an air of honesty about it which will be acceptable to many independent voters, of which this State embraces a host, as recent elections have shown. Its authors state that they are actuated by no local or personal purposes, and claim no authority, except what actually attaches to men holding the essential principles of republicanism in truth and sincerity, and they make this appeal because they are painfully conscious of an alarming spirit of indifference and carelessness in the performance of duty at the primary meetings, and of dissatisfaction with Coven's management. First, they urge their candidates to a zealous devotion to the trust and a resumption of the activities of citizenship. "However much we may differ as to canvass," it says, "we are heartily united in believing that there is but one practical method by which distrust can be allayed, confidence restored, and national success assured, and that is by insisting upon the nomination of such men only as, without aid of the rhetoric of platforms, embody in themselves the popular demand for honesty and independence. To this popular demand mere partisanship must yield." Then follows this significant paragraph:

"Nothing is more important than that the candidates to be nominated by the next National Convention shall be men whose names are already watchwords of reform, whose capacity and courage for the work are matters of record rather than of promise, who will restore the simplicity, independence, and rectitude of the early administrations, and whose lives will be a guaranty of their fidelity and fitness. Under no other leadership is success desirable or possible. The time is auspicious. In this Centennial epoch all minds revert to the austere virtues of the fathers of the Republic, illustrious not more by their wisdom and courage than by their probity and fidelity in all public stations. If the Republican Party of to-day fails in any way to represent the higher standards of the national purpose and life it is not because the great body of the Republican voters are not true men. The need is that waking to the crisis they assert their will and suffer none but fit exponents of their convictions to direct the party councils."

In the concluding paragraph it is especially stated that no conflict with the regular agencies of the organization is desired, but that the caucuses be not left in the hands of those who make politics a business. "The imperative duty of the hour is," it says, "to select the most disinterested, honest, firm, and independent citizens to represent us as delegates to the State and district conventions. Let us send a delegation to the National Convention of such high personal character and firmness that the sentiment of Massachusetts will not be misrepresented, nor her voice ignored; men who believe that the great need of the hour, rising high above all partisanship, is the need of the most honest and capable man in every public office.

The address is signed with the names of two or three hundred gentlemen, all of whom are well known in the State, and many out, as Republicans of influence. Prominent are those of ex-Gov. Bullock, Speaker John D. Long, James Russell Lowell, James Freeman Clarke, Dwight Foster, Martin Brimmer, Thomas Parsons, Edward Atkinson, Henry Lee, W. J. Bowditch, Walter Allen, one of the editors of the Boston *Advertiser*; John D. Baldwin, and the editors of the Worcestor *Spy*, Prof. Charles F. Dunbar, and Paul A. Chadbourne, of Williams' College. All parts of the State are represented, but particularly the central and western portions. The movement is plainly in behalf of Bristow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TWENTY-TWO BUILDINGS DESTROYED IN FAIRMONT, WEST VA.—LOSS $125,000.

A destructive fire occurred at Fairmont, West Va., early yesterday morning, by which twenty-two buildings were destroyed and a number damaged. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, and originated between Swisher & Carpenter's store and Pendergast's saloon. The entire business block from Bridge street to Jefferson, on the south side of Main street, and all the buildings but two on the north side, were burned; also, a number of buildings on Bridge street. The total loss is fully $125,000, on which there is an insurance of $29,800, divided as follows: Peabody Insurance Company of Wheeling, $3,300; Franklin, of Wheeling, $2,600; German, of Wheeling, $9,000; Fire and Marine, of Wheeling, $3,000; Ætna, of Wheeling, $2,500; Citizens', of Wheeling, $2,000; Faneuil Hall, of Hartford, $1,600; Pennsylvania, of Pittsburg, $4,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $1,800.

OTHER FIRES.

The fine Summer residence of S. W. Galloupe, of Boston, known as the Ocean View Cottage, near Phillips' Point, Swampscott, was burned yesterday. It was erected in 1868 at a cost of $25,000. The loss on the house, furniture, and out-buildings is $40,000. The insurance on the house is $20,000 and on the furniture $7,000.

A fire last evening at Charlestown Neck, near Cambridge street, Boston, destroyed 60,000 feet of lumber and the machinery in the building used by Isaac Hanscom's wooden box manufactory. The loss is estimated at $5,000. Patrick Hurley and three others were injured by the breaking of a ladder.

The stable of Michael Dalton, a contractor at No. 117 Twenty-third street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, and nine out of sixteen horses were burned to death. The loss is estimated at about three thousand dollars. There was no insurance.

A fire in South Hadley, Mass., last evening, destroyed the hotel, two barns, Gridley's store, and two houses. The total loss is estimated at $20,000, and is well insured. The 300 inmates of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary did good service in carrying water.

Hale's Block, at Springfield, Mass., occupied by Curtis, clothier; Clapp, boots and shoes; Alden, photographer, and Frazer, jeweler, was partially burned yesterday morning. Total loss about twenty-five thousand dollars.

The iron foundry of W. E. Slayton, at Calais, Me., was destroyed by fire Saturday night. The loss is $25,000; insurance, $6,000.

S. W. Parshley's block, at Chicopee, Mass., was burned on Saturday night. Total loss about four thousand dollars.

A PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

MORTON, CONKLING, AND BLAINE THE MOST ACTIVE—MORTON DEPENDS UPON THE SOUTH—BRISTOW CONSTANTLY GAINING STRENGTH—BLAINE'S CHIEF SUPPORT IN NEW-ENGLAND AND THE NORTH-WEST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 2, 1876.

The Syracuse Convention of March 22, followed since by the Republican conventions in Vermont, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, has stimulated to new life the interest among politicians in the contest for the Presidency. For some time previous to the holding of these conventions the discussions concerning candidates were infrequent, except among the active workers, this subject and all others being smothered in the excitement of the Belknap exposure, the Congressional investigations, and the expectation that other great discoveries were about to be made. Meantime, the office-holders and office-seekers were busy as ever, operating with improved facilities, because, for the time, less observed. These are the men who are preparing the programmes for the National Convention. They have each selected the candidate to whom they can most securely attach themselves, or who they think has the best chance of success, and have devoted themselves to his cause. These people all have the keenest intuitions, and thus it happens that none of them are found in the service of a candidate not well understood to be ready to acknowledge service and make suitable rewards. The fees are of course contingent. It further happens that there are three men among whom these professional politicians divide their labors—Senator Conkling, Senator Morton, and Ex-Speaker Blaine—all well understood to subscribe to the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils."

POSITION OF THE STRONGEST CANDIDATES.

It is a somewhat curious fact that, of all the candidates, or those who are reckoned by the people as candidates, only two have the frankness to admit that they are seeking the nomination. These two are Messrs. Blaine and Morton. Each of them is, to a considerable extent, directing his canvass in person, and is laboring with undisguised purpose to secure as many delegates as possible in advance of the meeting of the convention. The other candidates are for the most part "in the hands of their friends." One of the most earnest and effective laborers in Mr. Conkling's political vineyard assures me, in very positive terms, that Mr. Conkling is not a candidate; that Mr. Conkling holds that the office should seek the man rather than be sought by him; that it is unbecoming and indecorous for any man to announce himself as a candidate, and endeavor to force himself upon the people. The same gentleman says that Mr. Conkling has no expectation of receiving the nomination, and has discouraged his friends from doing anything in his behalf, and modestly regards it as one of the most absurd things in the world that the American people should be desirous of making him President. This is, without doubt, the position which Mr. Conkling takes when personally approached upon the subject, and it is characteristic of him.

Messrs. Morton, Blaine, and Conkling comprise the list of those for whom conventions and delegates are being actively manipulated. The next most prominent man who must be rated as a candidate is Secretary Bristow. In a simple, direct, unwavering discharge of public duty he has attracted the attention of the whole country, and has commanded universal approval except from that class of which one is described in the old couplet:

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

The Secretary has displayed in his office such executive ability, such industry, patience, tact, and courage, that he cannot help being considered by the country as in the list of those from whom the next President should be chosen. That he is using none of the machinery at his command as the head of the largest Government department, for the advancement of his chances in the convention, is sufficiently established by the fact that one of the most extensive bureaux has been for a long time used in the interest of one of the prominent candidates other than himself, and another important branch of the department has been used for still another candidate, so that there are no officers under his control left free to exert any influence for his nomination, except the clerks employed in Washington—a pretty useless set of people for political work. Gen. Harlan, of Kentucky, is described as complaining because Mr. Bristow had absolutely forbidden his friends to take any steps whatever toward bringing his name before the Cincinnati Convention. Nevertheless, there are people who have taken it upon themselves to say that the Secretary shall be brought before the convention, and if rumor speaks correctly, there are influential people in the City and State of New-York who are taking pains to express their preference for him. Secretary Bristow has been accused by a distinguished Republican Senator of "attitudinizing before the footlights as a reformer." Having had occasion and opportunity from the very first whispers of the existence of whisky frauds on the revenue to keep thoroughly informed of all the proceedings of the department, I can say of my own knowledge that no man ever could perform a public duty with more unselfishness, or with a greater desire to avoid all public display and newspaper notoriety. It is not in the nature of the man to display himself in any theatrical or insincere position.

POSSIBLE COMPROMISE NAMES.

A dozen other names might be mentioned of gentlemen sometimes talked of as possible compromise candidates, and in the list would be found some eminently worthy to fill the office of President, but who are really above any of the intrigues which bring men into prominence in politics, and who are estimated at their real worth only by a comparatively small number, who have had the opportunity to know them well. Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, might be named in this class, and at the head of the list, so far as the probabilities of the nomination can now be foreseen. It was evident to the whole country the day after the Ohio election last Fall that in certain contingencies Gov. Hayes would be a good candidate, and that, if the men who are anxiously seeking the nomination should destroy each other's opportunities, it might be easy to unite a majority of the convention upon him. Gov. Hayes is underestimated by the public generally. He is not a man of great originality of thought, perhaps, but he is possessed of a very sound judgment, is cautious and discreet. He is a man to form a judgment after consideration of the facts and comparisons of views with other men, and his ultimate determination on any question is likely to agree with the average judgment of the country. His tenacity of purpose and courage of conviction cannot be

doubted, when it is remembered that at the beginning of the Ohio canvass, in the midst of the inflation districts, he took a position squarely and directly in favor of honest money, and maintained that position without wavering from beginning to end, and in every part of the State. That required more courage than belongs to a mere politician.

The only other prominent Ohio Republican who at that time publicly took an equally strong position was Senator Sherman, who was bound by consistency to stand by his views expressed in the Senate. Hayes would be likely to call around him an excellent body of advisers, and no one can doubt from his character and past experience that he would give the country a simple, honest, dignified, and progressive administration. He never dreamed of being a Presidential candidate till the course of events connected with the Ohio election forced him into the position which he now occupies. He does not expect the nomination; nobody is making any trades in his behalf. It will be only after the candidates now foremost in the race have fallen out by the way that Mr. Hayes can come prominently before the convention.

It becomes necessary now to place in the list of possible candidates with Mr. Hayes, (and Mr. Bristow's name should probably be placed in this list also,) Representative Wheeler, of New-York. He can only come before the convention when either Mr. Conkling or Mr. Blaine has given up the race or fallen badly behind. He would not by his own consent be brought into antagonism with either of them. He will not be, by his own consent, indeed, a candidate at all. But his fitness for the Presidency is so manifest to all who know him that he has been privately talked of for many months. His strength lies in his large experience in public affairs, his ability, and unswerving devotion to principle, his independence of all political rings, and his spotless public and private life. He comes to Congress from the banner Republican district of the United States. In his long public service he never asked any man to aid in any way his nomination or election to an office; and, it is not necessary to say to those who know him, he never will. He has no enemies to punish and no friends to reward. No man ever lived with a more unerring, intuitive sense of justice, and no personal interest ever weighs in his consideration of a public act. He never advocated or opposed a measure in Congress unsuccessfully, simply because he never thrusts himself into debate without a purpose and without knowledge, and everybody knows when he speaks for a proposition he does it as a matter of duty, and because it is right. The Roman virtue of inflexibility of purpose joined with rectitude, so grandly sung by Horace in the ode beginning

"Justum et tenacem propositi virum,"

is not more conspicuously possessed by any living American. He is a man of affairs and of the people, and if by any extremely doubtful chance he should be nominated, not a line of his record nor an act of his life would need apology or excuse. It is safe to say that with Messrs. Blaine and Conkling out of the way, Mr. Wheeler would have the solid vote of the East, and be very acceptable to the West.

THE DIVISION OF STRENGTH.

Thus much in regard to the prominent candidates. As to their positions in the race, their friends at least do not agree, and very possibly it would be difficult to form any unqualified judgment. Mr. Blaine and Mr. Morton have been regarded as the two candidates leading all the others. Up to a recent date Mr. Blaine has generally been regarded ahead of Mr. Morton, and as the only candidate making progress. The common impression, though it is hard to say upon what founded, is that since the Belknap exposure Mr. Blaine has not gained. The tide of feeling here is now certainly setting in favor of Mr. Bristow, because it is thought the people will demand a candidate whose personal integrity and ability to deal with fraud and corruption have both been tested. The information from the South that the negroes will control all the conventions for Mr. Morton and send Morton delegates to Cincinnati, is of very great importance in this connection. If Mr. Morton should have the solid Southern delegation, with his own from Indiana, it would give him more votes in the convention than any other candidate is likely to have. According to the popular rumors, efforts have been made in Louisiana, through Marshal Packard, to secure the delegation of that State for Mr. Blaine, and Senator Morton has been represented as very angry that Packard should take this course. The friends of Mr. Blaine have expected the delegates from Florida and Virginia, and perhaps one or two other Southern States. It seems to be conceded that wherever the negroes can enforce their desires in conventions, the delegates will be for Senator Morton, and the friends of Senator Conkling claim all such delegates when Mr. Morton's forces break up. It is now believed that even on the first ballot the forces from the South will be considerably divided.

The friends of Senator Conkling expected, before the Syracuse Convention, to go to Cincinnati with the united delegations of New-York and Pennsylvania. They expect Pennsylvania now, with more apparent confidence than before. Reports indicate that the politicians of that State desire to cast the vote of the delegation solidly for some candidate, in order that they may present the claims of the State forcibly for a position in the Cabinet. They complain that Pennsylvania has not been well treated by this Administration, and if they can find a candidate in the convention that the delegation from Pennsylvania can elect, that candidate they will vote for, unless there has been a preliminary bargain and sale in favor of some one else. It was supposed that the friends of Mr. Conkling had promised Cameron that if the Pennsylvania delegation supported Conkling and he was nominated and elected, Don Cameron, the son of the Senator, should have a Secretary's portfolio. It is not generally known, perhaps, that the Senator has a great ambition for the political advancement of his son, and that four years ago the latter came very near receiving the nomination for Vice President in the place of Mr. Wilson. Agents of the Cameron politicians had arranged with several State delegations, including the State of New-York, that it Pennsylvania would unitedly present a candidate for the Vice Presidency, that candidate should receive the support of these other delegations. Satisfactory arrangements having been made in this respect, it was attempted to unite the Pennsylvania delegation in presenting the name of Don Cameron. At first there were only two or three delegates who did not consent to it, and they might have been won over but for the determined stand of some Pennsylvanians not in the delegation, who exerted influence enough to defeat the union.

Before the Harrisburg convention the vote of Pennsylvania was expected confidently by Mr. Blaine as well as Senator Conkling. The friends of Mr. Blaine who went to the convention from here returned alarmed and displeased. They report that everything had been prearranged, and a Blaine man could hardly get into the hall. Another report is that Senator Conkling has no better chance than Mr. Blaine, and that the managers are secretly against him. All of which simply confirms the undoubted fact that Pennsylvania is up at auction, and that no binding agreement has been entered into. One may offer Don Cameron the Interior Department; somebody else comes along and offers him the Treasury Department, and another the portfolio of State. Then the original bidder returns and offers the delegation a Cabinet position, a foreign mission, three or four bureau offices, a fine assortment of clerkships, with trading posts *ad libitum*, and the bargain is closed on the spot. The delegates are simply so many puppets, to be counted according to the pleasure of two or three sharp young men, who will also act as the auctioneers. It ought to be said that there is a very sincere feeling in the State in favor of Gen. Hartranft for President, and the delegation would no doubt support him earnestly if there should be a chance of his nomination. The compliment to him will not be altogether meaningless nor undeserved. While the Conkling men have taken considerable courage from what was done in Pennsylvania, there seems at this time little foundation for it beyond the avowed partisanship of Senator Cameron, whose personal strength is overestimated. The real power is in the hands of younger men.

The Vermont delegation will be unpledged and independent. Judge Poland is the most widely known of any man on the list. He is counted by many for Senator Conkling, but if it is true, as stated, that he is looking to an election at home rather than an appointment here, he will consult the wishes of Vermonters. Judge Poland cannot control the delegation.

Mr. Conkling's friends have just dispatched an agent to Tennessee and Arkansas to fix up the votes of those States. They are also consulting with the politicians from Illinois, where Senator Logan is carrying on a hard contest to maintain control. Minister Washburne is now understood to be a candidate. He modestly seeks the Governorship. If the announcement of that candidacy should please the people, Mr. Logan's friends understand that it would give Washburne a good send off at Cincinnati. If Washburne should be made Governor, then, at least, he would count upon being Logan's successor in the Senate. Now, if this scheme of Washburne should become formidable, Illinois might at once be brought to vote for Mr. Conkling if it should be made to appear that such a union could be formed as would give him a chance for nomination on first ballot, and thus destroy all hostile forces at once. It may seem an incredible thing, but some of the workers profess such hopes of Senator Conkling's nomination. Allowing the utmost claimed for him as not doubtful, however, I can not count a third of the convention. Ohio, if it breaks from Hayes, will divide, giving at least half its vote to Mr. Bristow. Senator Conkling will get none, or only one or two.

The scheme of getting conditional votes enough for a nomination, or a near approach to a nomination, on the first ballot, is exactly fitted to the condition of things in the New-York delegation, which his friends are afraid of after the first ballot. The Conkling men do not admit defeat in New-York, and they think that the understanding outside the State is that the delegation is practically pledged. This idea is fostered as those who can be brought to this view are more ready to join the movement. It is doubtful if this appearance can be maintained, since it is well understood here that the action of the Convention was a real defeat. Since the Pennsylvania Convention Mr. Conkling's friends have received new confidence, and some of them express the wildest expectations of a grand rallying of nearly all the States to his support.

THE RELATIONS OF CONKLING AND BLAINE TO EACH OTHER.

If it is true that Senator Conkling's chances have improved, then it must be admitted that Mr. Blaine's have declined. As to the fact opinions are various. But Pennsylvania would be an irreparable loss to either. There is no clear ground to state, on the other hand, that the vote of Pennsylvania would elect either of these candidates; whichever of them loses it, however, loses thereby the nomination to a certainty. That is all, and the condition remains still unchanged so far as can be known publicly, from what it was before the convention, because it is not known for whom the vote will be given. Mr. Blaine will have nearly all the New-England votes, as now appears, the exceptions being an indefinite number for Mr. Bristow, who is developing great strength in that section. Mr. Blaine will have a large part of the North-west and some votes from the South. He may have nearly a third of the convention. Till recently it has looked as though Senator Morton would lead, and many still expect it. Mr. Bristow will have Kentucky and, so far as now appears, a few other scattering votes, unless Georgia is conceded to him, as it seems to be, even by his enemies. Gov. Hayes will receive the cordial support of Ohio as long as there is a chance of his nomination. The delegation is made up of the best men in the State, with few exceptions, who will not desert, and who know Hayes' real worth. But they will not allow, nor would Gov. Hayes permit it, that the voice of Ohio should be silent when the real crisis comes. Mr. Bristow if in nomination will get the best part of the vote, and if he is out of the way the best man will have the same delegates. There is no chance for trade.

Some of Mr. Blaine's friends think Senator Conkling will have no formidable support, and that the contest will lie between the former and Gov. Morton. Friends of Mr. Conkling believe the contest will be between him and Senator Morton. Mr. Blaine has seemed to have the greatest strength by reason of being "the second choice" of so many people.

Between Messrs. Blaine and Morton, with other candidates out of the way, Mr. Blaine would almost surely win. He is able, experienced, adroit. It would be his ambition to give the country a splendid Administration, and he could do it. Probably some of the people who are working for him would be disappointed when the offices came to be handed round, and their disappointment would not injure the public service. On the whole, it seems not doubtful that if either of the active candidates get the nomination, it will be Mr. Blaine. If Messrs. Blaine, Morton, and Conkling should destroy each other's chances, which is now regarded as quite possible, to say the least, the nomination would fall upon Mr. Wheeler, if an Eastern man should be taken. But, a Western man would probably be chosen, rather than any one from the East, and Mr. Bristow would be nominated, unless the politicians could unite votes enough to defeat him, in which case Gov. Hayes would be a long way in advance for the nomination. It can hardly be doubted that to-day Mr. Bristow is the choice of the people; but the politicians are hunting him down, and some of the basest are at work upon the manufacture of matters intended to tarnish his fair name. They will not succeed.

Gov. Hayes would certainly carry Ohio if nominated, and there is no reason why he should not be as strong in New-York as any candidate from without the State. The Democracy must carry New-York to get a President. Hayes would have a good impetus from victory in his own State in October. Hayes has this great advantage, that his election would separate from the present and past the future of our politics, in respect to its *personnel*, as absolutely as if a Democrat were President. I think this is what the people desire above everything else, and if the Republican nomination does not give them a chance to get such a separation, there can be no surety of Republican success. All the so-called leading candidates are, in a sense, a part of the present and the past, and I doubt if the people yearn anxiously for the nomination of any one of them.

Below all this talk about the nomination there is a feeling of dissatisfaction with all the candidates supposed to be actively at work for themselves, and a wish to escape from political bonds and nominate some man who has not such an overweening desire to be President as to be willing to spend his time and money and shift his public course, and watch for the varying political winds and currents, and to talk pleasantly to men he hates, and to make promises he never expects to keep in order to reach the portals of the White House. There is an anxiety to have some man for President not tied up to a retinue of political followers, who must be rewarded by spoils of office. I think the sentiment among the people and among the better class of public men, is in favor of finding some man among those not prominent, and for whom no political work has been done, who is capable and honest, with a pure record as a public man, and to make him the candidate of the party and of the people. The question is often asked whether we have not some man who could stand before the country as a candidate in the attitude of Lincoln in 1860. It may be when the convention meets that the delegates will have some such feeling as the people seem to entertain, and they may become disgusted with the strife and quarrels of the men who seek the position, and decide to cast their votes for some man who has not expected or desired it. Who can doubt, for instance, that Judge Taft is equally as well-fitted for the Presidency as any of the prominent candidates before the people? And what New-Yorker cannot call to mind the name of at least one man in that State, whose name is not mentioned, who would gather round him the people because of a public life spent in purity of official and private acts, because he has always been absolutely uncontrolled in his public course by personal considerations, who is independent of the political machinery, and would not yield to it or promise anything on account of it for any office, high or low?

CONNECTICUT FOR BRISTOW.

THE STATE DELEGATION TO CINCINNATI IN FAVOR OF BRISTOW'S NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, April 2.—The position of at least one of the uncertain States at the opening of the struggle at Cincinnati seems to be now settled, for it is declared that Connecticut will not only vote for Bristow from the first, but will work heartily and honestly for him as long as there is any chance of his nomination. Gen. Hawley freely and publicly announces that his purpose in going to Cincinnati is to do all in his power to secure the nomination of Bristow, and that his information leads him to believe that all, or at least very nearly all, the other delegates agree with him in this matter. The delegation is not, however, pledged or trammeled in any way, and there may be a small minority who will vote for some one else; but the Connecticut influence, whatever it may amount to, will be for Bristow from the start, for the State has entirely gone out of the favorite son business. Neither Jewell nor Hawley will be presented to the convention, and these gentlemen are understood to be in accord as to what should be done at Cincinnati. The delegation, in the character of its individual members, is one of the strongest yet chosen, and its action is, therefore, a matter of some moment to all concerned.

FROM A MORTON STANDPOINT.

THE INDIANA SENATOR'S QUALIFICATIONS AND APPARENT STRENGTH—HIS FRIENDS EXPECT HE WILL GO INTO THE CONVENTION WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF VOTES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, March 29, 1876.

Careful observers of the political situation unite in the opinion that the Belknap scandal has changed the political situation, and that Bristow has been gaining largely in the Eastern States, and has had some prominence in this part of the West, growing out of the support he is receiving from the Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial*. The Chicago *Tribune* inclined toward Blaine some weeks since, but its editor, Joseph Medill, Esq., and J. Russell Jones, the Collector of the Port of Chicago, are earnest supporters of E. B. Washburne, and are now working hard to nominate that gentleman for Governor of Illinois, with a view to bringing him into prominence and then springing his name on the Cincinnati Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. The fact that Illinois has enjoyed the luxury of furnishing the President for the past sixteen years does not deter these gentlemen from again urging a favorite son for another four years. There are, however, other candidates for gubernatorial honors in that State, among whom is Hon. Shelby M. Cullom and Gov. Beveridge, who object to this proposition of Mr. Washburne's friends, and will fight it to the bitter end. The Washburne strength is confined largely to the northern and central portions of the State, where the *Tribune* circulates; but the fact that both Cullom and Beveridge have been candidates for some months and have many pledges will be almost certain to defeat Washburne.

Bristow has no particular strength in Illinois or the North-west. The fact of his being a Kentuckian may have something to do with this, but his well-known opposition to the Civil Rights bill has not endeared him to the more advanced Republicans, such as abound in the West and North-west. Senator Morton's friends claim that he will go into the convention with a larger vote than any other candidate; that he is the second choice of more States and delegates than any other person now mentioned, and has had more experience in public life, has rendered greater service to the party and country, has more executive ability, is an abler leader and organizer, and no suspicion has ever been urged against his integrity. Indeed, in this he is as available as any man whose name has ever been mentioned for that high office. He fully agrees with the majority of his party upon the financial question. His able campaign in Maine, Ohio, and Pennsylvania last Summer was approved by all, and the conduct of the Confederate House of Representatives has brought the country up to his advanced views upon the reconstruction measures he has so ably advocated in the Senate. He combines elements of popularity in being popular with civilians and soldiers, and his nomination would insure Indiana to the ticket in October, no matter who is the candidate on the other side. This is a matter not to be lightly considered. Indiana is essential and must be carried in October, if we will succeed in November. The contest now seems to be narrowed down to Morton, Bristow, and Blaine, and the chances are that it will remain there until the convention meets.

David Davis, of Illinois, seems to be the coming man among the Democrats of the West. Had the Democracy carried New-Hampshire Hendricks would have undoubtedly had greater strength, and will have a considerable following among the soft-money, Bourbon, and Confederate elements; but he has been severely injured by the tide that carried down Pendleton, Tilden, and Thurman, and he will hardly survive, as he is deficient in pluck and all the elements necessary for a leader.

PRESIDENT WHITE AS A DELEGATE.

The Syracuse *Journal* of Saturday says: "The New-York *Tribune* prints, in what purports to be an Albany dispatch, certain statements concerning Hon. Andrew D. White, Delegate at Large to the Republican National Convention, which we have the best reason for pronouncing wholly unfounded. Mr. White neither asked that his name should be used, nor refused to allow his name to be used as a delegate. He will attend the convention, if his life is spared, and he is physically able to get there. He is not, and has not been 'an openly-avowed Tilden Republican'—if, indeed, there is or ever has been such a political anomaly. He has never 'intimated his intention to vote for Gov. Tilden in case he should be the Democratic candidate.' Thus, every assertion of the *Tribune's* correspondent concerning President White's political relations and intentions is shown to be unfounded. He will probably make a visit to California this Spring, but will be back in time to attend the Cincinnati Convention, where his voice will be heard and his vote be given in harmony with the highest interest of the country and of the Republican Party."

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

THE LAST EXPERIMENT IN CHICAGO

ORGANIZATION OF CITIES UNDER A GENERAL STATE LAW—FAILURE TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM—DANGER OF CONFERRING EXTRAORDINARY POWERS UPON A CITY COUNCIL—ANOTHER CHARTER IN RESERVE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 30, 1876.

Now that New-Yorkers are expecting the report of the commission appointed to prepare a new charter for their City government, they may find a special interest in the change made within a year in Chicago from a charter which was the product of a series of legislative enactments, mostly partisan and unfair, to an organization under a general State law for the incorporation of cities and villages The people of Chicago refused to bear the ills they had, (and they were as numerous as the contents of Pandora's box,) but flew to others that they knew not of, and now they wish they hadn't. The average Alderman demands, as *Jacques* did of the *Duke* in "As You Like It:"

"I must have liberty
Withal—as large a *charter* as the wind,
To blow on whom I please."

And he added, "For so tools have," and that is precisely the reason the Aldermen want the same—that and because they are generally knaves as well as fools. Their wish has been amply gratified in Chicago. It came about in this way: The Illinois Constitution adopted in 1870 prohibits special legislation on a variety of subjects, including city governments. Chicago's special charter was the growth of selfish and scheming political combinations, which, from time to time, put on new burdens in the shape of supernumerary officials, superfluous boards, and a defective system for assessing and collecting the taxes. The City Government having fallen into the hands of a bad lot because the respectable voters had permitted themselves to be misled into an extreme position on the liquor and Sunday questions, the necessity was felt for putting a check upon those in power more efficient than anything the old charter offered. There was a recent organization of a non-partisan character, known as the Citizens' Association, which, with good intentions but a lamentable lack of political experience, charged itself with the needed reform. A general law had been passed by the State Legislature for the government of all cities, and with a provision for the reorganization under this law of cities already having special charters ante-dating the new Constitution, as well as for the formation of new cities. It was prematurely concluded that this general law was an improvement over the party-colored (I use the orthography advisedly) charter in existence. The Citizens' Association took the preliminary steps for the reorganization, which consisted mainly of obtaining a petition of one-eighth of the legal voters calling for an election at which the people should decide whether to reorganize or not. The election was called and the date fixed. But after going this far it suddenly dawned upon the Citizens' Association that a serious error had been committed. A closer scrutiny of the general charter revealed that, while it was well enough suited to small cities, it was not at all fitted to a city of the size and commercial importance of Chicago. It was too late to revoke the call for the election, and about as bad to go back to the old special charter. Then a series of amendments to the general charter were drafted, and the Citizens' Association asked the Legislature to pass them. But here they encountered an opposition which they had likewise failed to foresee. The representatives from the country districts said their small cities were well suited with the general charter, and there was no disposition to inconvenience them for the accommodation of Chicago. Then it was determined to get up a second general charter for cities of more than one hundred thousand people, and permit a reorganization under this second law either from the special charter or from the first general law. This bill became a law, though its constitutionality was questioned. It was then determined by the Citizens' Association to defeat at the polls the proposition to reorganize under the first general law, (that of 1872,) and subsequently vote to reorganize under the second general law, (that of 1875.) But, in the mean time, the people in possession of the offices had been studying the charter of 1872, and found that if there was to be any change at all that would suit their purposes very much better than the charter of 1875, the more so as it contained a provision which would probably retain the Aldermen in office six months and the Mayor eighteen months beyond the time for which they were originally elected. The result was that when the day for voting on the first charter came around the bummer element rallied at the polls as usual, and also indulged in a little ballot-box stuffing in favor of the charter of 1872, while the citizens generally remained away from the polls as usual. Of course the charter of 1872 was adopted, and the subsequent efforts of the Citizens' Association to have it set aside, on the ground that it was fraudulently voted, failed. This is the way Chicago came to be inflicted with the present abortive attempt at municipal reform.

THE PRESENT CHARTER.

The new charter has done all its later advocates expected and desired. One of its provisions, continuing the old officers in place and changing the date of election, has enabled a corrupt City Council to hold over six months and the Mayor eighteen months, the former being elected once a year and the latter biennially. No amount of popular indignation and no kind of popular protest has induced this Mayor to vacate the office. He has held on to sign an appropriation bill for the current year at the rate of $5,600,000 for the current expenses; and the Council, which had the power to declare the office vacant, and thus permit the people to elect a Mayor at the same time they voted for other city officers, refused to do so because he had thus served their purpose by approving the excessive appropriation for the support of their political friends. Another evil result of this change of election day is that there are now three local elections every year, viz.: The town elections, an organization of tax-eaters subsidiary to the County Government, of which there are three sets within the city limits, (this election occurs in a few days;) the city election, which follows the town elections by only two weeks, and at which half of the Board of Aldermen and the subordinate city officers are elected every year and the Mayor once in two years; and, third, the county election, which occurs every Autumn, at which a portion of the Board of County Commissioners and other county officers are chosen. From the number of elections alone it may be concluded that the city is cursed with a superabundance of office-holders, and some idea may be formed of the complexity of our local system. It is an unworthy jumble for a State which has held the Presidency for sixteen years, and otherwise claims a high order of political progress and intelligence.

This new general charter is as long as the moral law, about the only respect, by the way, in which city charters ever resemble the moral law. It is profuse in its provisions for the disciplining of its officers and in its prohibition of bribery, double office-holding, and the personal interest of its officers in contracts, &c., but these are mainly samples of legislative rhetoric unaccompanied by any effective check upon malfeasance. It provides, for instance, that no person shall be elected Alderman who is in arrears in the payment of his taxes; but as it retains the old ward system it is not often that anybody is elected to the Council who has ever any taxes to pay.. It makes the Council consist of thirty-six Aldermen, elected from half that number of wards, while cities are notoriously so settled that there are certain populous districts which do not contain a single person fit to sit in the municipal legislature. The general law of 1872 also contains a provision for electing Aldermen on the plan of minority representation, but this was voted down. Had this been adopted along with the Charter, the City would have been divided into three divisions, each of which would have elected the same number of Aldermen. In such a sub-division the votes of the respectable and tax-paying citizens might have prevailed so as to elect good men throughout. Even if this much could not have been attained, each voter would at least have had as many votes as there were Aldermen to be elected in the one of the three divisions in which he lived, which he could divide as he pleased and cumulate upon any one, two, or more candidates, so as to assure a fair proportion of representation for the tax-payers. Under the present division there is only a small minority of the wards reasonably sure to send good men to the Council, and even these may be seized at the primaries and so return men in the interest of the tax-eaters. Thus the City's affairs are under the control of a single body of thirty-six men, with such powers as to be almost a law unto itself. It can well be imagined that this is scarcely an improvement upon the abandoned system.

The most serious defect in the present charter is the extraordinary power extending in every direction which it confers upon the Common Council—a very natural and probably advantageous arrangement for small communities, (cities of 1,000 inhabitants may organize under this charter,) but exceedingly dangerous in the case of a large community. There is scarcely a limit upon the power of the council, except that it shall not borrow money in excess of five per cent. on the valuation of the taxable property, which is a provision of the Constitution. For the rest, there is no restraint as to the appropriations it may make or the manner in which these appropriations are dispensed. It has entire control and absolute discretion in the making of contracts, and every branch of the City Government, without being mutually dependent and co-operative, is subject to the despotic dictation of the council.

THE RESERVE CHARTER.

But the other law for the reorganization of cities procured from the Legislature last year, and known as the law of 1875, is on the statute books, and Chicago may be reorganized under this by going through the same process of petition and election. This is a separate act, which does not repeal or interfere with the general charter of 1872, and under which any city having an old special charter, or already organized under the charter of 1872, may reorganize as aforesaid. The constitutionality of this act was questioned at the time of its passage, on the ground that two incorporation acts would be an infringement of the constitutional prohibition of special legislation. The question has never been tested, but it is not likely that the second act will be set aside; and it will not require very much longer experience with the first act to persuade the people to reorganize under the second. Thus it will be seen that, while the prohibition of special legislation is in many respects a great protection, and while special legislation for the government of cities is almost always abused, the effort to govern all cities of all sizes by the same charter is practically a failure.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The following are the postal changes for the week ending April 1, 1876:

New-England.—Post-masters Appointed—Sidney S. Hanna, East Sullivan, Hancock County, Me.; F. L. Parsons, Colchester, Chittenden County, Vt.; Luke E. Bucknell, Cummington, West Village, Hampshire County, Mass.; Eustice M. Jones, Pembroke, Plymouth County, Mass.; Clinton W. Woodford, Canton, Hartford County, Conn.; Lathrop H. Hooker, Mt. Hope, Fairfield County, Conn.; George W. Rodge, Rainbow, Hartford County, Conn.; Shelton Hicock, Southbury, New-Haven County, Conn.; Joseph C. Church, Charleston, Washington County, R. I.; Edward P. Dunham, West Cheshire, New-Haven County, Conn.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Wallace H. Wells, Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence County; Theodore Shaver, Grant's Mills, Delaware County; Millard F. Sickley, Groveland, Livingston County; Abram B. Smith, Johnsville, Dutchess County; Sedden E. Williams, Kendall Mills, Orleans County; Henry M. Haviland, Little Neck, Queens County; Phebe A. Tannahill, Newcomb, Essex County; Gerrit F. Gifford, Orangeport, Niagara County; William F. Lewis, Pratt's Hollow, Madison County. Alphonsius McCormick, Rexville, Steuben County. Name Changed—Preston Hollow, Albany County, to Mondova.

New-Jersey.—Established—Sea Grove, Cape May County, Alexander W. Springer, Postmaster. Discontinued—Wewayanda, Sussex County. Postmaster Appointed—Thomas J. Heritage, Pitman Grove, Gloucester County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters Appointed—John J. McGranahan, Atlantic, Crawford County; James E. Smith, Bowman's Creek, Wyoming County; Clark McMillen, Bristow, Mercer County; Henry Burket, Cook's Mills, Bedford County; George Holenbach, Crooked Hill, Montgomery County; Thomas M. Borards, Eau Claire, Butler County; Samuel M. Wilson, Edge Hill, Montgomery County; Samuel Snydor, Frieden's, Somerset County; Jacob Sommers, Garretford, Delaware County; John A. Zullinger, Hustontown, Fulton County; William Clark, Leech's Corners, Mercer County; John W. Temple, Lionville, Chester County; Benjamin Helfrich, Lyon's Station, Berks County; William McKune, McKune's Depot, Wyoming County; Thomas Miller, Merrittstown, Fayette County; Jacob Kuntz, Morgantown, Berks County; James Gallagher, New-Washington, Clearfield County; Miles S. Anderson, Old Frame, Fayette County; Philip De Frehn, Zion's Grove, Schuylkill County.

Maryland.—Postmasters Appointed—J. T. Martin, Ironton, Baltimore County; Thomas B. Bowling, Milestown, St. Mary's County; David E. Stern, Sam's Creek, Frederick County.

CRUEL SPORT IN THE MOUNTAINS.

The Elmira *Gazette* says: "That veteran pioneer of the valley, and, in his younger days, one of the most successful hunters of this region, Mr. John L. Sexton, is in receipt of a letter from his son, Allen G. Sexton, who many years has been 'roughing it' in the wild lands of the Far West. He inherits his father's love of sport, and was known as the 'Daniel Boone of Minnesota' during the years he lived in that State. His letter relating to hunting scenes in the Rocky Mountain country, where he now is, is dated Clancy, Jefferson County, Montana Territory, Feb. 28, 1876, and says:

'We are encamped at present among the foot hills of the Rockies. I am writing in the open air, it is so warm and pleasant. There is no snow in the valleys, but plenty up in the mountains, some of which are snow-crowned all the Summer through. The Winter has been so mild and open that game did not come out of the mountains near as plenty as usual. We kill the following kinds: Elk, deer, mountain sheep, lynx, wild-cat, beaver, fisher, mink, and antelope. The other day I killed three mountain sheep at one shot, while they were running. Had there been more in range I could have brought them down, as I have a powerful-shooting rifle. One morning I shot a black-tail deer and crippled him. It was close to camp, and I thought I would go there and get a young dog we had and see a big fight between the deer and the dog. I put the dog after the animal, which I could have killed easily, when we started him, but I was bound to see a big fight. The dog started off well and soon overhauled the buck, but when he saw his horns the way the dog took a back track beat all the running I ever saw him do before or since. Well, the end of the matter was, it took me two hours to kill that buck, and I used all the cunning and strategy there was in me. When I got him killed and saw his horns, I did not blame the dog much for being afraid, for he had horns more than three times as large as any I ever saw. They were nearly three feet long, and well proportioned. They would not weigh less than one hundred and seventy-five or eighty pounds. I have killed some mountain sheep that had horns six or seven inches through at the head. Bears are abundant. You ought to have seen Elijah when he killed his first elk, and hear him tell about it. We catch all the trout we want, even after the streams are frozen over.'"

LINCOLN AND M'CLELLAN.

Hon. Leonard Swtet, of Chicago, delivered his lecture, "Circuit Riding with Lincoln," in Milwaukee a few nights ago, and in the course of it said: "I remember a case he won for the Illinois Central. It was a great triumph for the road, saving it millions, and he charged $5,000. The road refused to pay. He was angry and brought suit, and there being no appearance for the road, he got judgment. John Douglass, now President of the road, asked him to let him have a chance to appear, and Lincoln had the judgment set aside. They tried the case at once, and his humor before the jury gave him a verdict immediately." The Milwaukee *Sentinel* adds to the story an interesting circumstance which is narrated by Gen. M. Brayman, now a citizen of Wisconsin, but then the attorney of that company. The *Sentinel* says: "It was he who employed Mr. Lincoln to conduct some important litigation for the road. Mr. Lincoln managed the case with great ability, and won a decisive victory. In the meantime George B. McClellan had been appointed General Superintendent of the road. When Mr. Lincoln presented a bill for $5,000, McClellan, reasoning, it may be presumed, that the charge was exorbitant for the services of the gawky country lawyer who stood before him, refused to pay it, and treated Mr. Lincoln with marked discourtesy. Lincoln sued the company and recovered the full amount under the circumstances stated by Mr. Swett. The subsequent relations between the country lawyer and the martinet who snubbed him are historical. It was characteristic of Lincoln to promote his insolent enemy to the command of the Army, but McClellan lacked the soul to appreciate such magnanimity.

RESULTS OF A LETTER TO GEN. BELKNAP.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Friday says: "A gentleman now doing business in this city, and who served in the Army during the war, contributes the following to the fund of peculiar anecdotes that have been developed out of the recent and progressing investigations at Washington. Of course there is a post-tradership in the story. During the war the gentleman made the acquaintance of Belknap, meeting him first at Shiloh. The acquaintance became quite intimate, and continued after the war ended. In 1871 the gentleman concluded he would like to have a post-tradership, and hearing that the place at Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, was vacant, made two applications for it by letter. No notice whatever was taken of the applications. A few weeks afterward a man named Maguire, claiming to be a lawyer from Washington, D. C., came to the gentleman and made a point-blank offer to sell him the tradership at Camp Douglas for $2,500. The offer would have been accepted, but Mr. Maguire declined to guarantee the purchaser a year's undisturbed possession of the tradership, and so nothing came of the matter. But the one thing that always puzzled the St. Louis man was to understand how Mr. Maguire ever learned that he was an applicant for a tradership. So far as he can remember, no one could have had any knowledge of those letters except through the person to whom they were addressed."

THE LOVELIEST OF ALL.

Says the Fulton (Mo.) *Telegraph*: "The most beautiful girl in the United States lives in Fulton, Mo. She was at the college soirée on Friday evening last. Her eyes send forth a light so effulgent and magnetic that strangers become spell-bound under its influence, and stand rudely gazing. Her cheeks bear a bloom like the sunny side of an early peach. A pearl would seem almost black beside her teeth. Her form is so graceful that men worship before seeing her face. Her hands suggest the idea of waxen fingers tipped with vermilion. Her smile seems actually to illuminate her presence, and when she laughs the listener fancies he hears sweet music in the distance."

CHEAPENING THE POSTAGE.

The Toronto *Globe* says: "A Detroit seed firm recently moved six and a half sacks of its catalogues to Windsor, Ontario, and there mailed them to persons in the United States, saving $3,170 by the transaction, or cheating the United States revenue, as some call it, out of that amount. The charge for what is known as 'third-class mail matter' in the United States is four times as much as is charged for the same class in Canada. Under the late postal arrangement between the two countries the United States and Canada each agree to take charge of the other's mails without charge. Hence the Detroit transaction."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 1.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$3,000	Mil. & St. P. C. S. F.	88	1500	Lake Shore.s10.	59½
100	Pro. C. L'd & Pet. Cd.	105¾	500	do	59¾
500	Western Union	67¾	3000	do	59⅝
200	do	67¾	2000	do	59½
100	do	67⅝	800	do	59⅝
100	do	67¾	1400	do	59½
2000	do	67⅞	500	do	59⅝
800	do s3.	67⅞	2500	do s3.	59½
200	do b3.	68	1000	do	59½
200	do	68	50	do	59⅜
100	Quicksilver	17¼	200	do s3.	59½
50	U. S. Express	71⅞	100	do s3.	59⅝
30	Wells, Fargo Ex.	86	200	do	59⅝
400	Pacific Mail	19¼	2100	do	59¾
100	do	19⅜	500	do b3.	59¾
100	do	19¼	200	North-west s3.	41⅛
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	113⅛	400	do	41⅛
300	Erie Railway.b3.	19⅜	900	do s3.	41
1700	do	19⅜	200	do	41
300	do s3.	19⅜	100	do	41⅛
200	do s10.	19⅜	100	St. Paul Pref.	64¾
100	do s15.	19⅜	100	do	65½
200	do b3.	19½	100	do b3.	65½
700	do	19⅜	100	St. Paul c.	39½
100	do b3.	19½	300	do	39½
20	Union Pacific	64	100	do	39⅝
100	Illinois Central	98½	100	do	39¾
100	do s3.	98¾	100	do	39⅞
400	Mich. Cen.	60⅛	200	do	40
500	do s3.	60	100	Ohio & Miss.s30.	18½
200	do	60	100	do	18¼
100	do b3.	59⅞	200	do	18⅜
300	do	60	200	do	18½
100	do	59⅞	100	Chic. & Alton	104⅛
300	do b3.	60¼	500	St. L. & K. C. Pf.	31
100	do	60¼	100	St. L. & Iron M.	21
200	do s3.	60⅛	100	Han. St. Jo. Pf.	24½
110	Pittsburg	95½	200	do b3.	24½
100	N. J. Central	108	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	15¾
			100	do	15¼

MONDAY, April 4—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, reflects the outflow of currency to the Middle and Eastern States to assist in the April settlements. The decrease in legal tenders, arising out of these remittances to the interior, is $2,055,400, which is really the only important variation in the statement. The deposits are down $2,620,500, but this can be mostly explained by the other changes in the figures. The surplus reserve has been decreased $1,733,175, which reduces the excess of reserve held by the banks to $9,999,325.

The following shows the condition of the banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	March 25.	April 1.	April 3, 1875.
Loans	$261,254,000	$261,351,200	$279,554,600
Specie	21,504,000	21,171,100	9,665,500
Legal tenders	43,773,900	41,718,500	49,836,800
Deposits	214,181,600	211,561,100	214,876,100
Circulation	16,199,700	16,364,000	21,438,500

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$21,504,000	$21,171,100	Dec.. $332,900
Legal tenders	43,773,900	41,718,500	Dec.. 2,055,400
Total reserve	$65,277,900	$62,889,600	Dec.. $2,388,300
Res've required agt. deposits	53,545,400	52,890,275	
Excess of res've above legal requirements	11,732,500	9,999,325	Dec.. 1,733,175

The money market was not affected by the flow of currency during the past few weeks to the Middle and Eastern States to assist in the April settlements, and borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 2½ to 5 ₩ cent., with 3@4 ₩ cent. as the ruling rates. The comparatively large reserve held by the banks, the reduced supply of capital held by these institutions for the account of country banks, and the restricted demand for money from mercantile and Stock Exchange borrowers, account for the steady working of the market. There is likely to be an influx of currency shortly, which insures continued ease in the future. Time loans are made at 3@4 ₩ cent. The discount market was quiet and without important change, prime names being in demand at 5@6 ₩ cent.

The week witnessed a further depression in Egyptian and Turkish securites on the London Stock Exchange, large sales having been pressed on the unfavorable outlook of the political situation in the East, although the market closed firm at some recovery. Consols and United States Bonds were lower early in the week, but recovered in the late dealings. The Bank of England gained £336,000 for the week ending Wednesday, and since that day £410,000 has gone into the bank on balance. The money market continues easy at 2⅝@2¾ ₩ cent. for three months' discounts outside of the bank, where the rate is 3½ ₩ cent. The Sterling Exchange market was firm, but the high rates restricted business. On Friday the rate for sixty days' bills was advanced to $4 87½, demand remaining at $4 90, with actual business at the close at $4 86¾@$4 87 for the former, and at $4 89½@$4 89¾ for the latter. The gold speculation was dull, and the price declined from 114⅛ to 113⅝, with closing transactions at the latter figure. There was very little speculative interest in the market, and the operations were on a small scale. Cash gold loaned from 5 ₩ cent. for carrying to 2 ₩ cent. for use, closing at 3@5 ₩ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were quiet and a fraction lower in sympathy with gold. Railroad mortgages were generally lower, but the decline was slight, the market presenting no special feature. State bonds were firm, except for Tennessees, the transactions being small throughout the week.

On the Stock Exchange the week, like its recent predecessors, was characterized by dullness, and a lower range of prices was established. The business was principally in Lake Shore, Erie, Western Union, Pacific Mail, and the St. Paul shares. Lake Shore declined to 59⅜, Pacific Mail to 19, Erie to 19⅛, and St. Paul to 39½ for the common and 64¾ for the preferred. The price of these stocks showed some recovering from the lowest points toward the close, but it was inconsiderable. The reported abandonment of the project for the laying of a third rail assisted the decline in Erie, while Lake Shore was unfavorably affected by rumors that Commodore Vanderbilt intended to retire from the presidency of the company. The selling movement in St. Paul was based on unfavorable rumors in regard to earnings. The point used against Pacific Mail was the expiration of its contract with the Panama Railroad Company. This also depressed Panama, which recorded a decline of 8 ₩ cent., with a subsequent recovery of 3 ₩ cent. Western Union was comparatively steady, the extreme prices having been 68½ and 67¼, and the closing quotation 68. Hannibal and St. Joseph was weak, the common declining to 15½, and the preferred to 24¼, with closing sales at 16¼ and 25¼ respectively. Michigan Central fell off to 59⅞, but later recovered to 60¾. North-western was comparatively firm at a lower range of quotations. Investment shares were steady, with the exception of Illinois Central, which declined from 101¼ to 98. The decline in the general market, while doubtless in some instances due in a degree to manipulation, finds, it must be confessed, its most reasonable explanation in the conviction generally entertained by merchants, as well as by speculators, that business is in anything at all but a satisfactory condition, and that there are few, if any, signs of improvement, at least in the near future.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing April 3, 1875.
American Gold	114⅛	113⅝	114½
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	118½	118⅜	115¼
United States 5-20s, '67, coup.	121½	121⅛	120¼
New-York Central	114	113	100⅞
Rock Island	110⅝	110	106⅛
Pacific Mail	21⅜	19	45⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43	39½	38¼
Mil. and St. Paul Preferred	71⅛	64¾	56¾
Lake Shore	61¾	59⅜	73¾
Chicago and North-western	42½	41	45⅜
Chic. and North-west. Pref.	63¾	61¾	57⅝
Western Union	68½	67¼	77
Union Pacific	65	62	69
Toledo and Wabash	4	3⅜	15¼
Del., Lack. and Western	119½	119	111¼
New-Jersey Central	108	107	112⅝
Panama	134	126	120
Erie	20⅞	19⅛	30⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	20⅜	18¼	29

C., C. and Indiana Central	5	4¼	6½
Harlem	140	139	130⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph	17¾	15⅛	28⅝
Han. and St. Joseph Pref.	27	24¼	34½
Michigan Central	62½	59⅞	75½
Illinois Central	101¼	98	102
Missouri Pacific	15½	13⅞	48½

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 1.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
New-York Central	113¼	113⅛	113	113¼
Harlem	....	....	138½	140
Erie	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	19½
Lake Shore	60¾	59⅜	59⅝	59¾
Wabash	....	....	3½	3¾
North-western	41¾	41	41¼	41⅜
N. W. Preferred	....	....	61	62
Rock Island	106⅝	106½	106¼	106½
Fort Wayne	....	....	102	102⅛
Mil. & St. Paul	40¾	39½	39⅞	40
M. & St. P. Pref.	66	64¾	65¼	65½
Pittsburg	95½	95½	95½	96½
Del., Lack. & West.	....	....	119½	119¾
New-Jersey Cen.	108	107½	107¾	108
Michigan Central	60¾	59⅞	60⅛	60¼
Illinois Central	98¾	98	98¾	99
Union Pacific	....	....	63	63⅝
Central Pacific	....	....	100	101
C., C. & Ind. Cen.	5	4⅜	4¾	5¼
Han. & St. Joseph	16½	16	16	16½
H. & St. Jo. Pref.	25	24¼	25	25½
Ohio & Miss.	19⅝	18¼	18½	18⅝
Missouri Pacific	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
Panama	129	128	128	130
Western Union	68½	67⅝	67⅞	68
At. & Pac. Tel.	....	....	18½	19
Pacific Mail	19⅝	19	19¼	19⅜
Quicksilver	17½	17¼	16¾	17½
Quicksilver Pref.	....	....	22½	23½
Adams Express	....	....	108	108½
Wells, Far. & Co. Ex.	....	....	86	86½
American Express	....	....	61	64
United States Ex.	....	....	72	72½

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,974,004	Jan. 8	$7,528,539
August	30,805,475	Jan. 15	8,889,000
September	23,527,508	Jan. 22	5,876,376
October	22,264,765	Jan. 29	5,294,431
Nov. 6	3,310,520	Feb. 5	6,756,290
Nov. 13	4,135,565	Feb. 12	5,210,518
Nov. 20	4,718,735	Feb. 19	9,018,213
Nov. 27	2,983,749	Feb. 26	5,079,873
Dec. 4	8,447,676	March 4	6,699,654
Dec. 11	4,901,411	March 11	5,408,848
Dec. 18	5,279,516	March 18	8,314,247
Dec. 24	2,372,533	March 25	5,610,582
Dec. 31	4,529,760	April 1	7,447,171
Total			$230,303,564
Total same period in 1865			270,365,285
Decrease in 1875			$40,061,721

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,260,318	Jan. 4	$4,012,328
August	20,865,185	Jan. 11	5,169,396
September	20,230,040	Jan. 17	5,050,071
October	22,159,396	Jan. 25	5,610,523
Nov. 2	1,839,917	Feb. 1	5,098,396
Nov. 9	5,815,233	Feb. 8	4,357,375
Nov. 16	4,832,890	Feb. 15	3,440,296
Nov. 23	5,519,647	Feb. 22	4,661,060
Nov. 30	4,549,352	Feb. 29	4,498,987
Dec. 7	5,160,801	March 7	5,296,840
Dec. 14	5,549,980	March 14	3,835,594
Dce. 21	6,286,600	March 21	4,410,423
Dec. 28	3,739,424	March 28	4,449,173
Total			$193,474,184
Total same period in 1875			200,008,064
Decrease in 1876			$6,533,880
Gold, April 1, 1876			113¾
Gold, April 3, 1875			114½

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$8,754,151	Jan. 8	$678,049
August	3,954,427	Jan. 15	375,978
September	1,245,802	Jan. 22	485,901
October	1,957,605	Jan. 29	436,167
Nov. 6	604,151	Feb. 5	387,746
Nov. 13	358,418	Feb. 12	954,204
Nov. 20	397,500	Feb. 19	2,331,945
Nov. 27	700,654	Feb. 26	1,069,849
Dec. 4	351,656	March 4	1,423,446
Dec. 11	320,900	March 11	1,183,214
Dec. 18	414,750	March 18	1,140,372
Dec. 24	293,735	March 25	1,124,094
Dec. 31	417,157	April 1	1,602,879
Total			$32,970,805
Total same period in 1875			42,375,125
Decrease in 1876			$9,404,320

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,598,617	$7,832,434
August	11,705,678	5,055,680
September	10,471,244	1,313,544
October	8,656,813	3,056,422
Nov. 6	1,673,100	2,607,100
Nov. 13	1,719,200	833,900
Nov. 20	1,733,900	350,600
Nov. 27	1,680,600	430,000
Dec. 4	1,528,000	244,700
Dec. 11	1,749,700	452,000
Dec. 18	1,298,000	82,206
Dec. 24	831,000	52,000
Dec. 31	872,000	6,585,000
Jan. 8	2,503,000	3,331,600
Jan. 15	1,561,300	1,513,000
Jan. 22	2,072,000	810,900
Jan. 29	1,421,600	412,800
Feb. 5	2,183,900	2,325,600
Feb. 12	2,530,691	677,703
Feb. 19	2,376,000	804,300
Feb. 26	2,298,500	478,000
March 4	2,488,100	2,870,000
March 11	2,418,000	877,000
March 18	2,075,300	248,600
March 25	2,546,400	390,000
April 1	2,243,000	279,781
Total	$83,139,632	$41,543,923

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ $200,000 NEW-YORK CITY 7S, DUE IN 1896, FOR SALE BY DANIEL A. MORAN, NO. 40 WALL ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 1, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	5	Oil-cake, pks	191
Beans, bbls	828	Dressed Hogs, No.	13
Bones, lb	284,000	Pork, pks	131
Cotton, bales	1,814	Beef, pks	1,721
Dried Fruit, pks	66	Lard, tcs	990
Eggs, bbls	2,048	Cut-meats, pks	1,189
Flour, bbls	7,122	Butter, pks	1,718
Wheat, bushels	39,263	Cheese, pks	4,834
Corn, bushels	6,227	Rice, pks	360
Oats, bushels	20,404	Resin, bbls	3,098
Malt, bushels	2,788	Spirits Turp., bbls	475
Peas, bushels	2,000	Tar, bbls	297
Meal, bags	569	Starch, pks	2,231
Grass-seed, bags	180	Spelter, pcs	940
Grease, pks	169	Stearine, pks	61
Hemp, bales	12	Tallow, pks	38
Hops, bales	33	Tow, bales	53
Hides, bales	4	Tea, pks	84
Horns, No	30,380	Tobacco, hhds	143
Lead, pigs	535	Tobacco, pks	399
Leather, sides	9,192	Whisky, bbls	370
Moss, bales	16	Wool, bales	26

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery at former prices....Ordinary quoted at 9 13-16c.; Low Middling at 12 9-16c.@12 13-16c.; Middling at 13⅜c.@13 9-16c. ₩ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 284 bales, (of which 140 bales were on last evening,) including 250 bales to spinners and 34 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery, trade has been less active, but prices have been quoted stronger....Sales have been reported since our last of 18,200 bales, (of which 4,200 bales were on last evening and 14,000 bales to-day,) with 400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with April options closing at 13⅛c.@13 17-32c.; May, 13 21-32c.; June, 13 29-32c.; July, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c.; August, 14 7-32c.@14¼c.; September, 14c.@14 1-16c.; October, 13⅞c.@13 15-16c.; November, 13 11-16c.@13 13-16c.; December, 13 11-16c.@13 13-16c. ₩ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,814 bales, and at the shipping ports were 8,772 bales, against 10,434 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 6,164 bales, including 5,218 bales to Liverpool, 796 bales to Bremen, and 150 bales to Gottenberg....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,570,112 bales, (of which 1,546,435 bales were to British ports, and 1,023,677 bales to the Continent,) against 2,085,926 bales same time the previous year.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16
Strict Ord	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Good Ord	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Strict Good Ord	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Low Middling	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Strict Low Mid	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Middling	13⅜	13½	13 9-16	13 9-16
Good Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Strict Good Mid	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Middling Fair	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Fair	15⅛	15⅜	15½	15½

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 15-16	Low Middling	11 9-16
Strict Good Ord	11 1-16	Middling	12 7-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, as a rule, on the basis of about previous quotations. City Mill Extras in good request, but offered reservedly for prompt delivery, most of the mills working on contracts already made. Most other kinds quiet, but without important change as to values....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,850 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly unsound Extras at $5 25@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3 10@$3 90, mainly at $3 25@$3 65; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75, chiefly at $4 45@$4 65; inferior to choice Extra State at $5@$5 40, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; choice to fancy do., $5 40@$5 85, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65. City Mills Extra, $5 20@$6 75, mainly at $6 80@$6 20 for the West Indies, (the latter for choice brands,) and $5 25@$5 40 for the English markets; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 40, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 40 for small lots and lines; low grade Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, mainly at $5 35@$5 75, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 8,100 bbls. shipping stock, in good part City Mill product, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour steady, but quiet; sales of 1,070 bbls....Rye Flour unchanged; sales of 300 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 20 for good to very choice Superfine....Corn-meal dull at unchanged quotations; sales equal to 375 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in generally limited demand. Prime Spring, in store, has been held firmly, but without animation. Supplies of fresh receipt have been offered with more freedom, and prices have been

quoted a shade lower on light dealings. Winter Wheat has attracted more attention, particularly choice Red and Amber for milling purposes, at very full rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 55,000 bushels, including choice Amber Western, in store, at $1 40 @$1 42, the latter rate for very handsome Wabash; very choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring, in store, a small lot, at $1 42; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, at $1 38; No. 2 Milwaukee do., of fresh receipt, afloat, at $1 28; prime No. 2 do., Fall inspection, delivered from store, on private terms, quoted at $1 29 bid, and $1 30 asked, (with $1 28 named as the quotation for do., in store;) No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, car lots, at $1 17, ungraded Spring at $1 08@$1 18, car lots, ₱ bushel.....Corn has been advanced about 1c. a bushel, on a light offering, with a good demand noted, partly for export, but the dealings have been checked by the sharp rise in values.....Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 67½c. (nominally) for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 67c. for ungraded Mixed Western; 67c. for steamer Mixed do., New-York inspection; 65½c.@66c.@67c., chiefly at 67c. for "no grade" New-York inspection, afloat; 87½c.@68c. (nominally) for Yellow Western; 67½c.@68c. for Yellow Southern; 66c.@67c. for Yellow Pennsylvania; 67c. for Yellow Jersey, (16,000 bushels;) 67c. for White Southern, and 69½c. for White Western.....And for forward delivery, the offerings have been quite limited at higher prices, thus impeding operations, though a more urgent inquiry has been noted.....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, April option, quoted at the close at 68½c.@68¾c.; do., buyer's option, at 67½c.@68c.; do., May, seller's option, 65c. asked.....Sales have been reported of only 16,000 bushels New-York Steamer Mixed, May options, (8,000 bushels first half, and 8,000 bushels last half of the month,) at 63½c. ₱ bushel for shipment.....Rye, in good demand for export at steady and buoyant prices; sales reported of 16,000 bushels prime Western, in store, at 86c., for shipment to the Continent. Prime Canada quoted at 95c. bid, and 97c. asked.....Peas have been held above the views of buyers and quiet.....Barley, dull; Canada product quoted lower and irregular; a boat-load of No. 1 Canada reported sold at $1 08 ₱ bushel.....Oats have been quite moderately sought after and quoted easier in price, with sales reported of 25,000 bushels at 46¼c.@46¾c. for New-York No. 2, mainly at the latter rate; 46¾c. (reported) for New-York No. 2 White; 42c. for New-York rejected, (five car-loads;) 47 and @52c. for White Western, chiefly at 48½c.@50c. for car lots; 45½c.@48½c. for mixed Western, odd lots, (with prime No. 2 Chicago quoted, afloat, at 49c. asked;) 46½c.@48c. for fair to very good mixed State; and 50c. for good White do.....Hay, Straw, and Feed, without important alteration.....Seeds dull to-day; quotations unchanged.....Calcutta Linseed quoted at $1 85@$1 87½, gold. Stock here 180,829 bags, and at Boston 8,400 bags. Stock of Bombay here, 21,220 bags; at Boston, none.....The week's export clearances hence, for European ports, include 26,826 bbls. Flour, 479,216 bushels Wheat, 185,857 bushels Corn, 11,550 bushels Peas, and 9,638 bushels Rye.

MOLASSES—Invoices of foreign in moderate demand, with Cuba Muscovado quoted steady on the basis of 33c. for 50 test.....Jobbing trade fair at late figures.....Of New-Orleans, 200 bbls. reported sold at 45c.@60c.....Stock of Molasses in first hands here this morning, 9,140 hhds. foreign, (including 783 hhds. Porto Rico, 762 hhds. English Island, and 7,595 hhds. Cuba Muscovado,) against 723 hhds. foreign, April 1, 1875. Stock of New-Orleans, in first hands, to-day, 3,421 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin steady, but quiet. Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 70@$1 80 ₱ 280 lb..... Spirits Turpentine inactive, with Merchantable quoted at 41½c.; sales, 100 bbls. in lots, at 41½c. ₱ gallon..... Tar and Pitch unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude in moderate request, and quoted for early delivery at 8¾c., in bulk, and 11¾c., in shipping order. Sales reported of 3,500 bbls., in shipping order, at 11¾c.....Refined in demand; quoted at the close, for early delivery, at 15c. Sales, 6,500 bbls. .....Refined, in cases, 18¾c.@20¾c.....Naphtha, 10¾c. for City.....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 14¾c.....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at close, 14¾c.

PROVISIONS—Trade in this line to-day has been unusually tame.....Mess Pork has been inactive at about former rates.....Sales have been reported of 120 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23 20@$23 25.....And for forward delivery nearer deals dull, with Western Mess, April option, quoted at $23 15@$23 20; May, $23 25 @$23 30; June, $23 45@$23 50; July, $23 60@ $23 65; and August, $23 60@$23 70, without transactions.....Prime Mess, and Prime, unchanged.....The stock of Pork in the packing yards to-day was 3,362 bbls., (all new,) against 27,694 bbls. March 1, 1876, and 63,424 bbls. April 1, 1875.....The receipts of Pork in March were 19,100 bbls. The stock here to-day included 12,297 bbls. Mess, 794 bbls. Prime Mess, 5,703 bbls. Prime, and 19,497 bbls. uninspected.....Dressed Hogs scarce and wanted; City quoted at 10¾c.@10¾c.; Figs at 10¾c.....Western Hogs nominal.....Gas-meats dull and drooping. Sales reported of 10,000 ℔. Pickled bellies, in bulk, at 13¼c.; 4,000 ℔. Western Pickled Hams, in a wrapper, part at 12½c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range.....Bacon quiet, with City Long Clear quoted at 13c.@13¼c. Sales reported of 1 box Western Short Clear at 13c.....Western Steam Lard has been limited early deals in to-day's market, at rather easier prices.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 100 tcs. choice to refiners at $14 30, with contract quoted at $14 25 @$14 30.....Western Kettle quoted nominal.....And for Western delivery, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, April options, on private terms; quoted for prompt delivery, at $13 80@$13 85. And for Cincinnati delivery, 500 tcs. at $13 75.....And for forward delivery here, business has been quite moderate at slightly reduced prices, closing steady.....Western Steam, April option, closed at $14 25; May, $14 37½ @$14 40; June, $14 50@$14 52½; July, $14 62½ .....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 1,750 tcs. at May options, at $14 37½@$14 40; 1,750 tcs., June, at $14 50@$14 55; and 500 tcs., July, at $14 65

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Tears, Idle Tears.—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. J. W. Carroll, Miss Ione Burke.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Ferreol.—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pique.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Opera—Comedy—Burlesque.

PARK THEATRE.—Brass.—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Songs, Dances, Drama, Farce.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Ferreol.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

More general interest would be felt in the Connecticut election, which occurs to-day, if it were not for the fact that the Governor and other State officers to be chosen will fill only short terms. These will hold office only until next January; another State election will be held in November of this year, and in future the Connecticut Spring election, heretofore of some importance in national politics, will be a thing of the past. The Legislature to be elected, however, will choose a United States Senator, in place of JAMES E. ENGLISH, temporarily occupying the seat made vacant by the death of Mr. FERRY, and the term thus to be filled out ends March 4, 1879. Latest advices from Connecticut show that there is some prospect that the vote for Governor will be close, with a large percentage in favor of the Democratic candidate. The most that the Republicans expect to accomplish is to throw the choice of Governor into the Legislature. Considering that the Democrats carried the State last year by over sixty-five hundred majority, even this expectation seems extravagant. As for the Legislature, the hope of the Republicans that they may secure a majority in that body is more reasonable. There is no prospect for the election of DAVID A. WELLS, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District, where the death of Mr. STARKWEATHER has created a vacancy. As there are two Republican candidates for Mayor in Hartford, one of whom is running on an independent ticket, the Democrats are sure to elect their man, and this division is likely to affect unfavorably the Republican State ticket in that city.

It is a matter for congratulation that Connecticut has spared us, in this age of public scandals, the disgrace of what is known as "a moneyed canvass." Nobody expects that an election can be carried on without spending money. There was a story that Prof. SEELYE, of Amherst, Mass., was elected to Congress without any greater expense to himself than the three cents which he paid out for a certain postage stamp. But somebody must have spent money for printing ballots, posters, &c., and for bringing out aged and infirm voters. These needful expenses, together with some which must be incurred if there are public meetings, are met with so much difficulty in the Connecticut campaign, that there is no probability that money has been used for the corruption of voters. If there are any suspicions that these evil influences have been exerted anywhere, they are directed toward the Legislature, in which the partisans of Senator ENGLISH ardently desire a majority in his interest. Both the Connecticut Senators, EATON and ENGLISH, have manifested such a lively concern in the canvass that they have abandoned their duties in Congress and have devoted their energies to electioneering for the Democratic ticket. These gentlemen appear to have forgotten the high-toned notions which they have professed to hold concerning the dignity of the public service.

As was expected, the House Committee on Appropriations have not been able to exercise any such severe retrenchment in the matter of expenditures for the improvement of rivers and harbors as they have undertaken in other matters. The numerous items in the Appropriation bill to be reported to the House to-day represent widely-scattered constituencies, and these, without reference to political considerations, insist on having their share of projected local improvement. Last year, Congress appropriated $6,393,000 for these purposes; this year, the saving proposed is about a million dollars—a reduction which does not meet the expectations of the "cheese-paring" statesmen of the Democratic side of the House, and does not materially add to the forty millions which these gentlemen have confidently promised to prune from the public expenses.

Another obstacle in the way of the Committee on Appropriations is the lack of harmony among the Democratic members. Considerable reductions in the force of House clerks are proposed by the Legislative Appropriation bill, and as these will cut off the perquisites of the friends of Democratic Congressmen, and reduce the patronage of Democratic members, a very decided hostility to this portion of the bill has manifested itself. Mr. WADDELL, of North Carolina, presumed to differ with one of the leaders of his party, Mr. RANDALL, and has offered an amendment which puts the pay and force of the clerks back to about the same position which they have occupied. On this proposition the disputants will rally. Mr. RANDALL will, of course, stand by his project of retrenchment, but Congressmen who would sacrifice the interests of the public service with great cheerfulness are expected to protest manfully against any sort of economy which affects them so nearly as this.

In the course of an interesting and somewhat heated debate in the Dominion Parliament, on Saturday night, Premier MACKENZIE incidentally committed the Government to the policy of pushing forward the Canadian Pacific Railway scheme with all possible speed. The "irritation existing in British Columbia" is alluded to as a reason why the work should not be delayed. The route now practically settled upon is from Lake Superior to Fort William on the Red River, and thence to Fort George, on the Fraser. The distance between these last-named points is about seventeen hundred miles, and from Fort George to tide-water it is about three hundred miles. The difficulties of the route are very great, but, according to the exhaustive and hopeful statement of Mr. MACKENZIE, they are by no means insurmountable.

CHANGES IN THE PUBLIC DEBT.

If we compare the statement of the public debt issued on Saturday with that of March 1, 1869, two prominent features will command our attention. One of these is not creditable to Congress and the nation, while the other may be regarded with gratification both by the people and their representatives. The fact which is disgraceful is the inaction which has so long characterized the Government with respect to the currency. The following comparisons will bring out the truth so strongly that comment on our part will not be necessary. The legal-tender notes outstanding April 1, 1876, and March 1, 1869, were:

April 1, 1876	$370,765,948
March 1, 1869	355,894,859
Increase	$14,870,389

The fractional currency:

April 1, 1876	$42,604,894
March 1, 1869	36,781,548
Increase	$5,823,346

The national bank notes:

April 1, 1876	$310,000,000
March 1, 1869	293,000,000
Increase	$17,000,000

The amount of bank notes, as stated above, is exclusive of notes of gold banks and the surrendered circulation for the redemption of which legal-tender notes have been deposited in the Treasury. The above statistics show an increase in all sorts of paper money since 1869, amounting to $37,693,735. On the other hand, the amount of specie in the Treasury, after deducting that which belongs to the holders of gold certificates, has decreased as follows:

March 1, 1869	$69,965,700
April 1, 1876	41,419,194
Decrease	$28,546,506

Of the $41,419,194 now belonging to the Government, less than twenty-five millions are gold, the rest being silver coin and silver bullion, which are of precisely the same value as legal-tender notes. The Treasury currency balance has also decreased. It was on

March 1, 1869	$16,853,529
April 1, 1876	5,965,626
Decrease	$10,887,903

To offset the above increases of paper money and reduction of coin and currency balances some $57,000,000 of three per cent. currency certificates, which were counted by the banks as reserve, have been paid.

Let us now turn to the other side of the picture, which is not so disheartening. The total amount of bonds bearing coin interest was, on

March 1, 1869	$2,107,854,050
April 1, 1876	1,695,037,250
Decrease	$412,816,700

These bonds in 1869 and 1876 bore interest as follows:

	1876.	1869.
Six per cent.	$984,999,650	$1,886,264,750
Five per cent.	710,037,600	221,589,300
Total	$1,695,037,250	$2,107,854,050

The interest accruing every year on the above bonds was:

	1876.	1869.
Six per cent.	$59,099,979	$113,175,885
Five per cent.	35,501,880	11,079,465
Total	$94,601,859	$124,255,350

This gives an annual saving in interest of $29,653,491, in addition to three per cent. on the $57,000,000 of currency certificates which have been paid off. It would unquestionably have been wiser in Congress, instead of forbidding the withdrawal of legal-tender notes, to have retired a moderate amount of them every year, but it may be doubted if a majority of the people were in favor of such action during most of the period covered by our comparison. Though we have neglected to make the most beneficial use of our surplus revenues, it is still something to have diminished the burden of the public debt one-fourth in seven years. The public expenditures now begin to show the effect of reduced appropriations, the net decrease of the debt in the last nine months being $17,969,286, against $9,453,463 in the same months of the previous fiscal year. Eighteen million dollars in six per cent. bonds have so far been called for the sinking fund. To complete the $32,140,000 required by that fund this year the Secretary must pay fourteen millions more of the public debt. It seems to us that the payment of legal-tender notes and fractional currency will satisfy the terms of the law.

There are still outstanding nearly a thousand millions of six per cent. bonds, and to replace them the Secretary of the Treasury is permitted to issue nothing more inviting than a four and a half per cent. bond to be sold at par. It would seem not to be difficult to ascertain whether four and a half per cent. bonds can be sold on such terms as the Secretary is authorized to offer. If they cannot be negotiated on these terms better ones should be held out to capitalists. We certainly are now paying at least twenty per cent. more interest on all the redeemable six per cent. bonds than there is any necessity for paying. It seems to be impossible to get the House of Representatives, which has the privilege of originating financial measures, to attend to so trivial a matter as the saving of the seven or eight million dollars a year which is now needlessly paid away for interest. If the present Administration has not brought us back to specie payments, it has certainly lightened the load of the public debt. The Democratic leaders seem inclined to do nothing but investigate, which is very well in its way, but is not the sole purpose for which Congress meets, as reference to the Constitution will show.

A QUESTION OF HONESTY.

About one-third of the money received from Great Britain under the Geneva award has been distributed according to the provisions of the bill passed last Winter. That bill prohibited the tribunal to which the matter was referred from listening to claimants who were underwriters, unless they could show that their losses had exceeded their receipts on account of war risks. The claims of this class constituted the largest part of those submitted to the Geneva arbitrators, to satisfy which the money was paid by Great Britain. It is not surprising, therefore, that two-thirds of the money is not yet distributed, though substantially all other just claims have been discharged.

The question now arises, what shall be done with the unexpended residue of the award. A majority of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has agreed upon a bill on this subject which ought not to pass, because it directs the payment of the money to those to whom it does not belong, and leaves to those to whom the money does belong only what remains. The bill distributes the award, first to those who were damaged by vessels for which Great Britain was not held accountable; second, to those who paid "war premiums" for insurance, which, by the explicit decision of the arbitrators and the equally explicit assent of the United States, were adjudged not to be a ground of claim against Great Britain; and third, to the underwriters. One member of the Judiciary Committee is in favor of turning over the money now on hand to the United States, though the Board of Arbitrators at the outset ruled out of court all claims of the United States, as a Government, for any injury inflicted by the rebel cruisers, except in the case of Government property actually destroyed, and decided to consider only the definite claims for individual losses, the amount of which could be clearly ascertained and proved. The remaining members of the committee, viz.: the Chairman, Mr. KNOTT, Messrs. ASHE, LYNDE, and HURD, propose to admit the claims of insurers to the court for adjudication, and, where just, for payment.

The essential point raised by these various propositions for the distribution of the Geneva award is one of national honesty. The Government of the United States received fifteen millions and a half from Great Britain to satisfy certain claims allowed by the Geneva Board of Arbitration. The question now under discussion is whether it shall use the money to satisfy the claims for which it was awarded, or whether it shall either use it for other claims or pocket it. That is absolutely and beyond any shadow of contention the question which Congress is called upon to decide. Concerning the rights of insurers in the matter there is much misunderstanding and considerable clamor, but to those who have given the subject careful attention there is, so far as we can see, no room for doubt. The insurers are, we believe with no important exceptions, mutual companies. They are made up of merchants, who, in respect of these claims, clubbed together to share whatever losses might occur. Out of their common contributions they have actually paid the total value of all the property for which they now claim repayment. When one of their number sent a ship to sea, or placed freight on board, he paid into the common treasury a certain fixed sum for the right to draw out of that treasury the full value, which was agreed on at the time, of his property if it were lost. In the case of every dollar now claimed from the Geneva award, the original owner has received the actual value of his whole property, together, in most cases, with what he paid as premium for insurance. He has thus been made whole. By a principle of law as old as marine insurance, whatever may be afterward recovered of this property, or of compensation for it, belongs to the company which has paid the original owner for it. As Mr. WEBSTER says, "There is no more universal maxim of law and justice throughout the civilized and commercial world than that an underwriter, who has paid a loss on ship or merchandise to the owner, is entitled to whatever may be received from the property. His right accrues by the very act of payment. And if the property, or its proceeds, be afterward recovered, in whole or in part, whether the recovery be from the sea, from captors, or *from the justice of foreign States*, such recovery is for the benefit of the underwriter."

This is the basis of the claim of the insurers to participate in the Geneva award. If they were stock companies their claim would be incontestable. There could be none to dispute it—not the original owner, for he has been paid once; not the Government, for it never had any rights in the property destroyed. The claim is still stronger in the case of mutual insurers. They have paid the losses out of funds contributed for that purpose alone. They make no profit by the business, but only divide among all the losses of each. What right, then, has the Government to withhold money paid by Great Britain to reimburse these losses?

For there is no doubt that the United States presented the claims of underwriters at Geneva; that Great Britain conceded their justice so far as any were just, and that the tribunal considered them in making up the award. That these facts bind the United States to recognize the right of underwriters to their part of the award seems to us a proposition so plain that it is almost absurd to argue in its support. The money either belongs to the United States, or it is held in trust. If it belongs to the United States it ought to go into the Treasury to pay the obligations or expenses of the Government. Of this disposition of it it is only necessary to say that if the United States had avowed any such intention it would not have got the money. The tribunal gave the award to pay damages to United States citizens. It would not have given it for anything else. The award was not specifically called a trust, and the United States Government was not required to say that it should be given to those to whom it belonged, because no one ever dreamed that anything else would or could be done with it. If the fund is a trust, then it is a trust for all whose claims were recognized by the tribunal. No other means of determining the nature of the trust exists, or can be discovered. Of those whose claims the tribunal recognized, the underwriters were the principal, and there is no conceivable ground of justice or decency on which they can be excluded.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

Dom PEDRO of Brazil is well on his way toward our shores. He will be the first if not the last crowned head to visit us in our Centennial year. Although Emperor of a land much larger than the United States, and one in the same hemisphere with us, we know less, and perhaps care less about, the inhabitants of Brazil than about the dwellers in some of the petty districts in Europe. This was natural enough so long as we were colonists lately issued from and still looking back to the great hive of Northern Europe, but it may well be asked whether the time has not come to regard more closely our next-door neighbors and see what profit and pleasurable interest may be found in their borders. It would not be difficult to prove that it is more important to us to have the friendship of Central and South America than that of any of the great European nations.

The first ventures of the New-England States in commerce were mainly toward the West Indies, and a strong bias against us arose among London merchants, owing to our serious inroads on their trade with Spanish America. The trading Englishman could stand rivalry even less than the royalist Englishman could stand rebellion to a King's Parliament. In this South American trade we first essayed our talents as seafarers, and what we learned proved an overwhelming argument in settling both the Revolutionary War and that of 1812. The Mexican war gave some color to suspicion of our motives in regard to Spanish-American States. From that untoward event date the hate and fear with which they still regard us—a hatred which their continued revolutions and lack of education have not allowed to die out. Even less instructed than Europeans concerning the real character of the United States, the South American populations are to some degree excusable if they take the plans and projects which adventurers sometimes air in Washington for serious danger to their liberties. They, even more quickly than Europeans, will believe that the whole people would not be averse to back up an armed attack by filibusters with the power of the whole country. But surely it is time to extend a friendly hand to South Americans, and by all the means in our power show them that we wish them well, that we do not covet their land, and that closer relations in the way of trade will tend to the advancement of both.

Brazil has two institutions, as we Americans have the right to call them—namely, slavery and the empire—which seem to make a greater bar between her and the United States than exists in the case of other South American peoples. But these are not abiding evils. Slavery has been gradually lessening in extent throughout the vast domain of Rio and the Amazons, and merely awaits the breath of commerce and education to disappear. The Empire is even now a limited one, and under the enlightened rule of Dom PEDRO shows only its better side—the power, namely, to control a vast, dislocated country, filled with Indians, wild and tame, mulattoes, negroes of every tint, Portuguese, and Spaniards. We do not wish to give the impression that under the Empire there are no flagrant abuses, no corruption, no mismanagement; but it is possible that such a motley nation can be only held together by a single will. Later on, with slavery put a stop to and education increased, a Republic can take the place of the Empire; at present a Republic is not thought of.

Brazil already exports a greater quantity of its chief product—india-rubber—to the United States than to any other land. The country is filled with the most marvelous treasures the vegetable world can show. New medicines for special illnesses await the coming botanist on the banks of the Madeira and Rio Negro, new oils for food or household uses hang unused in the strange fruits among the dense forests of the Amazon, new woods for every species of great and little carpenter work rot unheeded on the great Brazilian plateaus. To develop these Brazil must have steam-ships and railways, and we are the people who can supply them to the greatest satisfaction. She needs engineers and mechanics who have the enterprise necessary to carry out great plans in a difficult country, and they are among us in greater number than in Europe. She wants machines for the reduction of raw materials; she wants cheap clothing. We can say that in the former we are unsurpassed, and as to the latter, Rhode Island is just now selling prints in Manchester itself.

Let us regard, therefore, the visit of the Emperor of Brazil, in the first place, as an act of appreciation—for your ordinary Emperor does not love republics overmuch—and in the next place, as an inauguration of closer relations between North and South America. Let us hope that Brazil and the United States will begin to interchange more freely the products of their respective industry and skill, and that the beginning which Brazil has made will be followed by the other South American States in good time. But were there no prospect of mutual advantage, it would still be our duty to welcome with enthusiasm a ruler so earnest for the good of his people, and a man so highly cultured as Dom PEDRO of Brazil.

SENATORS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

It recently occurred to some wiseacre to attribute to one of the Senators whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency the remarkable statement that none of the Presidents of the United States had ever been in the Senate. Perhaps the number of the members of the Senate who have wished to be President and have failed has given rise to the impression that they all fail. But so far is this from being true that, if we leave out of view WASHINGTON, before whose Presidency there was no Senate, and JOHN ADAMS, who was Vice President from the beginning of the existence of the Senate to the beginning of his own term, more than one-half of the Presidents have served in the Senate. Eighteen persons have filled the Presidential chair, fifteen by election and three by succession from the office of Vice President. Putting aside WASHINGTON and the elder ADAMS, for the reasons mentioned above, we find nine Presidents who had been in the Senate. Of these, seven were elected to the Presidency and two to the Vice Presidency. Of the remainder, who reached the White House without going through the Senate, two—Gen. TAYLOR and Gen. GRANT—were taken from the Army. Thus the number who came from political life was fourteen, and of these one-half were chosen President and two were chosen Vice President and subsequently held the higher office, leaving only five Presidents who were selected from civil life and had no Senatorial experience. This is a pretty good showing for Senators, and if any of the present members of that august class have given way to despondency under the vague impression that the current notion about the fertility of the Senate in Presidents was correct, they may take heart of hope again. Whenever the subject is mentioned in popular discourse, the names of the great Senators—CLAY, WEBSTER, SEWARD—whose aspirations for the Executive office were so bitterly disappointed, suggest themselves. These are believed, however, to have failed because they were too great as Senators to be popular as candidates. Perhaps this may be the case with those members of the present Senate who have an eye on the "other end of the avenue," as Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS used to call it. But it is too early to decide that question, and meantime the large proportion of Presidents who have been Senators is undeniable.

Mr. MONROE was the first President who had served in the Senate. He had the good luck to be identified with the "era of good feeling" which followed the war of 1812; but in the Senate, as in the French mission, he was a violent partisan, and it was hardly his wisdom or his eloquence which secured him promotion. The younger ADAMS, who succeeded him, was a very prominent and able Senator, and may be said to have made his political reputation as largely there as in any other of the varied stations he occupied. Gen. JACKSON—though at the time of his election to the Presidency known better as the hero of New-Orleans—was a Tennessee Senator, and undoubtedly acquired in that capacity much of the knowledge of the politicians of his day which stood him in such good stead in his more conspicuous position. VAN BUREN, as Senator from the State of New-York, laid the foundations for the reputation which afterward made him the best-abused and most feared politician of his time. Gen. HARRISON was a very modest Senator from Ohio, and TYLER a very active Senator from Virginia. Thus it is to be seen that for a period of twenty-eight years, beginning with 1817 and concluding with the inauguration of POLK, the President's chair was occupied in uninterrupted succession by men who had been in the Senate.

In 1852 PIERCE was chosen President. He had been sent to the Senate some fifteen years before from New-Hampshire, but it was his views of the "peculiar institution," and his services, political and military, in the war for the annexation of Texas, which made him President. His successor, Mr. BUCHANAN, had been a Senator, and a very faithful and industrious one. Finally, Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON was for many years in the Senate, and it was there that he made those vehement and courageous denunciations of secession which caused him to be named with enthusiasm at Baltimore, in 1864, as the companion of Mr. LINCOLN on the Presidential ticket.

MASSACHUSETTS DAMS.

When the Confederates planted torpedoes in the path of SHERMAN'S army during his march to the sea, he made squads of prisoners march in advance of his troops, and either dig up the torpedoes or point out their situation by the simple process of exploding them. Without discussing the question whether this action was in accordance with the vague and vexed rules of civilized wartare, there is no doubt that the public would heartily approve of a somewhat similar proceeding in the case of the engineers who have, during the last few years, been busily planting explosive dams in the valleys and ravines of Massachusetts. So frequently have these dams burst that it is now generally believed that no Massachusetts engineer ever built a dam sufficiently strong for its ostensible purpose, and there is not a person living in the neighborhood of a Massachusetts mill-pond or reservoir who may not expect to be washed out of house and home whenever a freshet occurs. If there were a law compelling every engineer to live immediately at the foot of his dam, there is no doubt that safer dams would be built. At present, as soon as an engineer builds a dam in Massachusetts he flies to a remote part of the State and waits for it to burst, so that he can obtain fresh employment in rebuilding it. The severe, and possibly cruel, statute just suggested would certainly tend to the building of dams intended to be permanent, and engineers would no longer look upon dam-building as a species of serial publication, and would cease to ask mill-owners to subscribe to annual or semi-annual dams.

Of course, it is not necessary to suppose that the Massachusetts engineers build dams with the deliberate intention of facilitating their early destruction. Still there is no denying the fact that their method of building is extremely bad. They appear to have studied their art in ship-yards, and to be under the delusion that a dam, like a ship, must be so constructed as to admit of easy launching. When they proceed to build a dam their first step is to select a river bed of clay or gravel and to lay the stone work of the dam gently on this yielding bed. When a freshet comes the dam glides gradually and gracefully from its cradle, and a picturesque and expensive scene follows. Until the engineers rid themselves of this false impression as to the analogy between dam-building and ship-building, a Massachusetts valley will be a rather more dangerous place to visit than was any Southern turnpike planted with rebel torpedoes for the reception of SHERMAN'S army.

After the first Mill River disaster it was pointed out that the dam at Worcester, and scores of other dams in various parts of the State, were in a dangerous condition and liable to give way at the first heavy freshet. Certain engineers then made a feeble attempt to divert public attention from themselves by asserting that they had always wanted to build strong dams, but that the mill-owners who employed them had a preference for weak dams. The public, however, was not disposed to accept this explanation. There was an essential improbability in the assertion that the Massachusetts mill-owners really desired to have their property destroyed by every annual freshet, and it was also urged that no engineer could excuse himself for building a dangerous dam by endeavoring to transfer the blame to his employers. The responsibility for the scores of dams that are waiting among the hills of Massachusetts for a sufficient pretext to step down and out, and thus set free floods that may drown whole villages, rests with the engineers who built them. The only question to which the public desires an answer is why all Massachusetts engineers are born with a congenital incapacity to build proper dams. Is there a solitary engineer in the whole State who can build a dam that will permanently hold water? If there be one, he has only to come forward and exhibit himself at Philadelphia, neatly labeled "An Intelligent Massachusetts Engineer, (unique specimen)," to make a certain and rapid fortune.

The State ought to have given careful attention to this matter two years ago, and caused the immediate reconstruction of all doubtful dams. As this has not yet been done, it is time for the people who reside in the neighborhood of the dams to take the affair into their own hands. It is not a difficult matter to catch an engineer alive, and when caught and tethered by a long chain at the foot of a dangerous dam he could be readily convinced that the dam needed to be repaired. What is needed is not a short chain that would interfere with the use of his limbs and faculties, but a chain sufficiently long to permit him to oversee and direct workmen engaged upon the dam, and yet not long enough to enable him to evade a sudden flood. If this course were pursued, there is no doubt that the intellect of the average engineer would be stimulated to such a degree that he would perceive what measures were needed to make the dam safe. Of course, it is desirable that the State authorities should themselves assume the duty of thus educating the engineers, but if the State neglects its proper work there should be a wholesome public opinion among the citizens which would render it morally certain that henceforth no Massachusetts dam can burst without satisfactorily drowning its engineer.

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CANAL APPRAISERS.

The recently printed report of the Canal Appraisers for the last fiscal year contains some very interesting facts, and furnishes some valuable data for comparison. The whole number of claims for alleged canal damages was 118, and the amount claimed was $378,652 81. During the months of October, November, and December five more claims were filed, with an aggregate of $7,450. During the same fiscal year 165 awards were made to claimants, and the aggregate amount allowed was $107,371 94. During the following three months above enumerated 52 more awards were made, and the amount allowed was $8,571 48. During their term of office, which commenced in January, 1873, the Appraisers heard and decided 491 claims. The aggregate amount claimed was $1,361,236 30. The amount of the awards made was $142,307 31, and the amount disallowed $1,218,929 01, nearly nine-tenths of the whole amount claimed.

These Appraisers were appointed by Gov. DIX, and their transactions belong to the work of Republican reform quietly carried out under his administration. There are many tables accompanying their report exhibiting these transactions in detail. They show, in comparison with the work of the preceding three years, very remarkable results. During the three years ending the 30th September, 1873, the Democratic Appraisers appointed under the Tweed régime awarded $1,146,250 11 to claimants. The whole amount awarded by their Republican successors, as above shown, was $142,307 31. During the last fifteen and a half months of the term of the Democratic Appraisers they awarded the enormous sum of $905,000. The Republican Appraisers during the year 1874 only awarded $33,439.

The extravagant awards of the Democratic Appraisers seemed to create no surprise or alarm. It was not until the work of reform and retrenchment had shown such conspicuous results that Gov. TILDEN commenced his raid upon canal contractors, not to correct any errors then existing or to arrest any abuses then in progress, but to make political capital, as his whole subsequent course proves, by calling public attention to depredations committed by his own political friends, which had been consummated, and for which there was no remedy. Whether the Governor in his next electioneering tour will claim all this retrenchment as the fruit of his own Administration, as he claimed last year all the reduction in taxation and expenditure accomplished under the Republican administration of his predecessor, the future will show.

THE ADAMS PROPERTY IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: "Hon. Charles Francis Adams has recently come into possession of the block numbered from 15 to 19 on Court street, and he now owns the buildings from 15 to 25. He will soon begin to tear down the present structures and erect a fine building on the land. The property where the buildings numbered 23 and 25 are now has been in possession of the family ever since 1782, when it was purchased by John Adams, grandfather of Charles Francis Adams, and the second President of the United States. He probably intended to occupy the house which then stood on the land for a residence, instead of Braintree, where he then lived, but it does not appear that he occupied it for more than a few months, as he soon left for Congress. In 1809 the house, which had been left to John Quincy Adams, father of the present owner, was torn down and the present building erected."

THE FINE ARTS.

THE ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

NOTES OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS ON VIEW—COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS EXHIBITIONS.

A second and more careful inspection of the Spring exhibition at the Academy of Design has but satisfied us of the correctness of our first impression that the exhibition, as a whole, is inferior to its two immediate predecessors. The absence of any large and important works is specially notable. This may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that many of our artists have been engaged in preparing works for the Centennial, and that sufficient time for the execution of pictures suitable for both exhibitions was not afforded them. Mr. Church, we understand, was prevented from becoming an exhibitor at the Academy by an unfortunate oversight on his own part. Of the manner in which the Hanging Committee, Messrs. Lambdin, Wilmarth, and Sonntag, have done their work, little need be said, for it is a well-known fact that Hanging Committees never, by any chance, succeed in pleasing every one. It appears to us, however, that they have acted in the main judiciously, that no important work has been denied a place on the line, and that no budding genius has been rendered desperate by having his light hidden away in a dark corner. To hang some 600 pictures in a limited space, so that all shall have a fair chance of being seen to advantage is no slight task, and the members of the Hanging Committee may congratulate themselves on so satisfactory a termination of their labors as is apparent in this instance. Whether the plan they have adopted in some cases of collecting each artist's work in one group is judicious or not is certainly doubtful. In several instances they have not been able to carry out this portion of their programme.

Commencing with the landscapes in the south room, we find the two most notable works in the exhibition hanging side by side—"Evening, High Sierras, California," (No. 377,) by James D. Smillie, and "The Wilds of the Adirondacks," (No. 389,) by A. H. Wyant. Mr. Smillie's picture has a stretch of marshy meadow-land in the foreground, some dense woods in the middle distance, and behind them a group of bare granite mountains, lying bright and warm beneath the evening sun. Mr. Smillie has painted no more successful picture than this. The color is extraordinarily rich, and at the same time truthful, the purple tints of the woodland, which artists are so fond of indulging in, and which in nature never overpowers the natural color of the foliage, being here kept within due bounds. Some judicious art patron purchased the picture within half an hour after the galleries were opened on Monday. In Mr. Wyant's picture we have quite a different theme—a glimpse of one of the wild recesses of the Adirondacks. The charm of this work lies in the crisp painting of the foliage, the careful study of tree-trunks and rocks, and the delicate gradations of color. The mystery of complete solitude has here found an adequate representative. In some respects it is an improvement on the work exhibited by Mr. Wyant at the last Spring exhibition. Mr. J. B. Bristol, who has made rapid advances in his art during the last two or three years, sends three pictures. All are good, showing much feeling and a delicate sense of color. The best is, perhaps, "The Adirondacks from North Ferisburg, Vt.," (No. 385,) with its vast expanse of lake and wood and mountain fading away into ether. Mr. James M. Hart's "Among Friends," (No. 409,) has two well-painted trees and a cow in the foreground, and this, we believe, is all the praise that can be bestowed on it. The color is cold, the foliage in the middle distance gray and woolly, and the background weak and uncertain. Mr. J. F. Cropsey contents himself by exhibiting one large work, "Autumn on the Ramapo," (No. 364,) in which he appears to have lost the key of his color, absolutely rioting in brilliant reds and yellows, and distracting the eye in a very unpleasant manner.

In the marines, Mr. Edward Moran, whose pictures are collected in a group, makes the strongest show. "Homeward Bound," (No. 420,) a yacht rounding the Light-ship; "The Gates of the Clouds," (No. 422,) and "Sunset off Montauk Point," (No. 423,) are all good and strikingly effective, the cloud scene being the least conventional and the best. Mr. Colman has a richly-colored and strong work, "Venetian Fishing-boats," (No. 363,) and Mr. A. T. Bricher sends two pictures, "A Lift in the Fog," (No. 390,) and "Summer Afternoon, Salisbury Beach," (No. 396.) The larger work shows more individuality of style than we are accustomed to look for in Mr. Bricher's pictures, but the rocks are poorly painted. They are unsubstantial enough to float off if a storm should arise. To Mr. M. F. H. De Haas' works, and some others, we shall refer hereafter.

Turning to other subjects, we find a very remarkable picture, and one that has attracted a good deal of attention, by John Mulvany, a young artist, we believe, whose name is as yet unknown to fame. He entitles it, "Preliminary Trial of a Horse-thief," (No. 351,) being a scene in a Western Justice's court. Unfortunately, Mr. Mulvany seems to understand very little of the rules of composition, to be ignorant, indeed, of the art by which the spectator's eye can be drawn to that exact point of the composition on which the artist desires that it should rest, and the consequence is that Mr. Mulvany's picture has no central point. It is true that the prisoner and his son, as we suppose the lad is, are very nearly in the centre of the canvas, but the eyes is distracted from them by their surroundings. Had there been just one-half of the number of figures in the composition that Mr. Mulvany has placed there, his picture would have been worth a great deal more than it is as a work of art. Nevertheless it is well worthy of notice. The figures of the Justice, the lawyer, and the clerk of the court, with his wooden leg, perched on a box, and taking notes with a lead pencil on the back of an old account book, are admirably drawn. The horse-thief, a down-looking but desperate ruffian, is leaning against a pillar. Near him sits the jailor with a pair of handcuffs, and behind him, on the top of a barrel, his fourteen-year old son, with a face in which dirt, despair, and revenge are struggling for the mastery. The surrounding groups are made up of stolid-looking, bowie-knived young men, coolly puffing forth volumes of tobacco-smoke, and apparently regarding the whole matter as an every-day affair, about which no one need trouble himself particularly. The various figures, some fifty in all, are exceedingly well drawn, and the variety of expressions brought out with great power. No face or figure is repeated; each has its distinct individuality, from the gray-haired Justice to the thief's son. To paint such a work shows a command of resources which we believe has astonished Mr. Mulvany's brethren of the brush, as well as the public generally. Mr. A. F. Tait has a strong study of a treed bear and dogs, (No. 388.) Mr. Tait, however, has either intended to represent a very young bear indeed, whose claws have not yet grown, though its size does not indicate this, or has forgotten to give sufficient prominence to those useful ursine appendages. In a notice of this work in an evening paper the writer remarked that Mr. Tait must have taken his study from the body of a dead bear, as the claws of the animal in the picture are withdrawn like those of a good-humored cat, but neither dead nor live bears can withdraw their claws, any more than a dog can. Mr. Tait's bear is a tame one, and has had its claws clipped. Mr. W. H. Beard's "Worn Out," (No. 406,) tells its own story. An old white horse, on four rather lofty legs, is standing in front of a hovel, on the step of which sits his master, as worn out as himself, holding up a boot, also worn out, and discovering that the toes of his stockings are worn out too. Mr. Beard frequently indulges his somewhat cynical humor, and gives us covert satires upon human nature and the passions and follies to which we are prone. In this work he looks upon the sadder side of life. Old and worn out, man and brute, alone, neglected, and despised. Perhaps Mr. Beard means this as a satire too. Mr. T. W. Wood is not successful in large compositions. "The Tranta," (No. 410,) is very unsatisfactory; the color is crude and patchy, and the whole work quite unworthy of bearing Mr. Wood's name. "The Country Gallants," (No. 384,) by Mr. J. G. Brown, is an improvement on some of his previous efforts; there is unity in the composition, though it is a little hard in outline. The boys and girls are evidently fully absorbed in what they are about, and are not posing for their portraits to be taken. "A Practical Joke," (No. 437,) by Mr. L. E. Wilmarth, shows a great advance on all this gentleman's previous work. It represents a man dangling an

imitation spider at the end of a string in the face of a citizen soldier, who is much alarmed thereby. The figures are uncommonly well drawn and solidly painted, and the expressions absolutely lifelike, but we can not but feel that the subject is unworthy of an artist who can turn out such work as this. The flaring red coat and blue pantaloons, too, make an unpleasing contrast. The accessories—the new pail half full of water and the iron door with the chalk marks on it—are painted with rare fidelity and skill. Let Mr. Wilmarth take a loftier theme and carry it out with as much technical power as he has shown here and fame and fortune may be his. Mr. J. H. Dolph shows some feline studies of merit, though deficient in texture. Mr. J. H. Beard has two very poor pictures, "Tired Out" and "Wide Awake." The babies are mere wax dolls and the puppies such as can be bought at a toy shop. "The Scissors Grinder," (No. 405,) by Mr. George H. Story, is rather sketchy, and raw in color, but full of character. "Song without Words," (No. 394,) by Mr. William Morgan, is hardly satisfactory. Mr. Morgan's work does not show improvement. The lady's face is affectedly sentimental. "A Woman Serving," (No. 371,) by Mrs. M. R. Oakey, is a mere copy of a well-known work. The woman has a very pretty and rather expensive dress, the texture of which is skillfully rendered, but her face is of wood and her hair of cast-iron. "A Brittany Interior," (No. 413,) by Mr. Edgar Ward, in its good drawing and cool color shows the influence of the school in which he has studied.

The portraits seem to be rather less numerous than usual, which is not perhaps to be regretted. Among the best is No. 414, by Mr. Huntington, a graceful work, exceedingly good in pose, color, molding, and expression. This is one of Mr. Huntington's many successes. His portrait of ex-Judge Mitchell is also good, fresh in color, and strong in expression. Mr. Alexander Lawrie sends but one picture, a three-quarter-length portrait of a very charming young lady in a black velvet riding habit, a solidly painted, richly colored, and altogether fine work. Mr. Ritchie is no flatterer. His head of an old man (No. 354) is painted with almost photographic fidelity, though not, we think, painted from a photograph. Mrs. A. H. Loop seems to contest the palm successfully with her rivals of the other sex. No. 389, by this lady, though sketchy and unfinished, is worthy of note. Mr. Page sends but two portraits. That of President Charles Elliot, (No. 381,) shows fine molding and good flesh color, as usual, but the drapery is carelessly painted, and the robe is rather gray than black. Mr. Thomas Le Clear has a sketchy but cleverly executed three-quarter-length, (No. 401,) a favorite size it would seem. The pose is remarkably easy and graceful.

In the east room, the most striking works are those by Mr. Eastman Johnson, "Husking Bee, Nantucket," (No. 285,) and "The New Bonnet," (No. 289.) In the first we have a large corn-field with a fine stretch of landscape behind it, a row of old gentlemen comfortably seated in chairs, busy at their work of husking the golden corn, and in the middle distance the younger participants in the "bee" going and coming. It is subdued in tone and strictly harmonious, a careful study from nature, evidently, well composed, and purporting to be no more than it is. It is not a show picture in any sense, but a careful record of a peculiar phase of American country life. In "The New Bonnet" we see the old peddler, which Mr. Johnson has introduced into more than one of his works, a thin-faced and chilly old man, cowering over the fire, while two young women admire the new bonnet which he has just brought them. One, however, finds time, while admiring the bonnet, to mix a glass of something warm for the old man, whose ear has evidently caught the familiar sound of the clink of the spoon against the glass. This is one of the best of Mr. Johnson's smaller compositions. Mr. A. F. Bellows sends "An Autumn Ramble," (No. 284,) weak in color and woolly as to foliage. Mr. William Hart sends three small pictures, one of which, (No. 337,) appears to be an experiment in a new style, so far as regards touch. It would be quite evident, however, to any one not acquainted with Mr. Hart's usual style, that this is not his natural one. It is an attempt to imitate the bold, free touch of some of the European masters, such as Van Marcke, but the freedom and boldness are wanting. There are too many retouches and scrapings. The composition, a group of cows in a meadow, is not lacking in sentiment, but the work merely shows that Mr. Hart might become a very successful copyist should he condescend to attempt it. Mr. T. L. Smith has a small "Winter View in Onondaga," (No. 300,) showing much delicate gradation of color and fine feeling; it is an improvement on some of his later works. Mr. J. B. Irving's "Off the Track," (No. 330,) is not specially notable. The humor seems somewhat forced. A nicely painted "Interior of City Hall, Danzig, (No. 331,) by H. Hager, is worthy of attention for its fine color and perspective. Mr. George C. Lambdin has six pictures on view, the best apparently being "Music and Refreshments," (No. 294,) a party of boys amusing themselves in a barn. The color is rather unsatisfactory, but the story is well told. Among the landscapes, Mr. A. H. Wyant shows to advantage. "Pat O'Donohue's Farm," (No. 313,) is one of the best of his smaller compositions. The true sentiment of Irish mountain and river scenery finds expression here. Similar praise cannot be awarded to Mr. Arthur Parton's "Head of Loch Awe," (No. 332,) a highly conventional work, which does not give the sentiment of Scotch scenery.

There are a number of other works in this and the north and west rooms to which we shall refer in a future article.

THE SCHAUS GALLERY.

This gallery will be opened to-day with a very choice collection of works of art of a high class, which will be exhibited for two weeks for the benefit of the Young Women's Christian Association. The collection comprises specimens by Cabanel, Diaz, Brillouin, Ziem, Florent Willems, Vibert, Leloir, Seignac, Worms, J. W. and Emilie Preyer, Sell, J. Goupil, P. J. Clays, and many other artists of note. The "Penelope" of Cabanel represents the lady standing on the terrace of her island home at Ithaca, and watching for the return of her long-absent lord. In her left hand she holds the thread with which she is weaving the shroud for Laërtes, the shuttle having dropped at her feet. The face is of the pure Grecian type, and the dark eyes are full of sorrow, but not the sorrow that finds vent in tears. The arms and listless drooping hands are modeled and painted with wonderful skill. The artist has represented Penelope as young, and we must therefore suppose that she has but just commenced her twenty years of watching and solicitude. Another fine picture represents "The Port of Venice" by Ziem, with the State barge lying at anchor and the wharves crowded with sailors and spectators. It is a remarkably strong work, rich in color and painted with a bold, free touch, yet not having that ragged, unfinished look that detracts from the value of many of this artist's compositions. Brillouin has "Les Noces de Georges Dardin," representing the signing of the marriage contract of the wealthy *bourgeois* with a nobly born lady. Dardin richly dressed and grinning from ear to ear, but vulgar in spite of his fine clothes, is being led forward by his relatives to sign the paper. Around him and on the stairway are gathered servants and guests. The lady is not visible. The whole canvas is full of brilliant and strongly contrasted color, yet so skillfully has the artist disposed his tints that we have harmony instead of discord, and the eye rests where the artist intended it should, on the heroic young man who is about "to marry discord in a noble wife." A fine forest scene with figures, by Diaz; a female head, by Jules Goupil; "The Armorer," by Leloir; "The Inn," by Worms; two battle scenes, by Sell; some fruit pieces by J. W. Preyer and his daughter, and "A Difference of Opinion," by David Col, will also attract attention. From P. J. Clays, a Flemish artist, there is a remarkable strong and richly-colored marine piece, "The Coming Storm;" from Florent Willems one of his inimitable *genre* pieces, full of fine sentiment, and from Vibert one of those little gems which he occasionally throws off in the intervals between his more important labors. This represents a priest who has found a lady's slipper in the snow near the door of a stately house, and is musing with knowing looks on the probable connection of the slipper with some other facts in his knowledge. A number of other works by Seignac, Verboeckhoven, Baron, and J. B. Irving will also be found in the gallery.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

"Ferreol" will this evening be brought out at the Brooklyn Theatre.

"The Rivals" and "Tears, Idle Tears" will be acted at Wallack's Theatre, this evening.

"Cheek," which is understood to be a burlesque of "Brass," will be represented at the Eagle Theatre, to-night.

At Wood's Museum, Mr. Walter Benn and Miss Jacqueline Benn will to-night enter upon a week's engagement, "Katy, the Hot-Corn Girl," being the play.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 3—1 A. M.—*For the lower lakes and Middle States, falling barometer, increasing south-east to south-west winds, slightly warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather.*

For New-England, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer, hazy, followed by cloudy weather and falling barometer.

For the Western Gulf States, variable, followed by north and west winds, partly cloudy, cooler weather, and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, south-west to north-west winds, and partly cloudy weather.

PARISIAN JOTTINGS.

THE RISING OF THE RIVER.

THE METROPOLITAN ENVIRONS UNDER WATER—NEGLECT OF MEASURES OF PREVENTION—A FRENCH RING—A MANAGER'S MISHAPS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 17, 1876.

The inundations continue, and owing to an unexpected increase in the volume of water in the Marne, the Seine will not begin to fall to-day, as was anticipated. The water is higher than ever, and is making new ravages every hour. In various parts of France the inundations are also assuming alarming proportions. Since the beginning of February we have had an almost incessant fall of rain, and the hills at the sources of the great rivers and their tributary streams are completely saturated with water. The whole country about Paris is inundated, and the plains are nothing but vast lakes. It seems that a very simple means existed for avoiding much of the damage that has been caused. The ditches, or fosses, about the fortifications, for a distance of twenty miles, can be easily flooded by opening an embankment some twenty or thirty yards in width. By this means 125,000 cubic yards of water could have been drawn off at once, and a reservoir created that would have kept the Seine from rising above seven metres, and perhaps above six and a half. The wonder is that this was not attempted at once. I presume that motives of economy prevented the experiment. The ditches of the fortifications are let out to market gardeners, who are beginning to prepare their ground, and this brings in a very handsome annual revenue. If the ditches had been flooded, the contracts must have been annulled. But on the whole the loss caused upon the neighboring plains will prove twice or three times as great, only this loss falls upon individuals and not upon the city. Subscriptions are being formed here for the relief of the sufferers. A great many plans have been presented by engineers for guarding against these periodical inundations, the best of them appearing to be that proposing a system of reservoirs along the great rivers. So far as Paris is concerned, she has one ready made in the fosses of her fortifications, and with one of equal capacity at the junction of the Marne I should think that the city and its suburbs ought to be sufficiently protected. There is room here, according to the official figures, for 120,000 cubic metres of water, (about 125,000 cubic English yards,) which can be let off gradually as the volume in the river diminishes. From the Pont de la Rapée to that of Grenelle we have 13,685 metres of the Seine in length, with a mean breadth of 135 metres. As the ditches are ten metres in depth, their capacity would be very nearly equal to the present overflow—fully equal to the overflows of previous years.

A FRENCH "RING."

That our country does not enjoy a monopoly of frauds and official corruption is shown from time to time by cases that come before the courts of Europe. An immense ring has just been discovered here in Paris. As every one who has resided in this country is aware, everything required for consumption has to pay an octroi duty, or right of entry into the city. Nearly everything brought in goes first to Les Halles, or the Central Markets, and a distribution among the other markets is made from these. The octroi duties are imposed at the Custom-houses at the different gates of Paris. Then there is an army of inspectors whose duty it is to note the articles sold in the Halles, in order to make a comparison with the revenues returned by the octroi officers. A ring has just been discovered by which the municipality was defrauded of about half a million francs a year, and this has been going on for some years. In order to accomplish the fraud there had to be collusion between the vendor, the octroi officers, the Director of the Halles, and the inspectors. Fifty-two persons have been arrested up to this time, and will have to face the assizes court. It is calculated that the city has been robbed of over four millions of francs since the war, since the returns of other ports are far from being what they were formerly, though the population has not diminished.

A MANAGER'S MISHAP.

A curious incident has just been recorded here, the hero of it being one of our confrères of the press, M. Hypolite Nazet, late editor of the *Gaulois*. When the new Théatre Taitbout was organized he was taken as Secretary, owing to his familiarity with the critics and with the official world entitled to share in the distribution of gratuitous tickets, or *billets de faveur*, as they say here. Owing to some difficulties in the management, the direction of the theatre was ultimately confided to M. Nazet. He began under very auspicious circumstances. He had "La Petite Comtesse" offered to him, the music being by Escudier, the words by Ricci, one of the authors of "Crispino e la Comare." Success appeared certain, and our confrère gave up the pen he had so long wielded with honor and devoted himself to his new profession. He engaged some of the best artistes, had the piece mounted in fine style, and when all was ready issued his tickets for the *première représentation*. At night he appeared in all his glory, in swallow-tail and white cravat, prepared to receive his colleagues, with whom he is a general favorite. But not a journalist appeared. None of the critics came, but in their places he saw a lot of persons who did not look like the people ordinarily convoked to these recherché first representations. Nazet was greatly chagrined, and thought for the moment that his confrères had played him a trick, by sending their servants in their places, as one of the American Ministers was reported to have done a few years ago, when the Minister of Beaux-Arts sent him a box. On inquiry the next day, Nazet found that not one of the tickets had reached the person to whom it was directed. The mystery was cleared up the other day in the Police Court. The tickets were sent out by the usual messenger of the theatre. It happened to be election day, and he was an elector. There would seem to be nothing equal to voting for making men thirsty, and when the messenger had bravely performed his civic duties he retired to the nearest wine-shop with his *coreligionnaires* in politics to drink the success of his candidate. One glass demands another, and then another, and in the end the messenger got into such fine humour that he distributed all the press tickets among his friends of the wine-shop. Such a lot as appeared in the first boxes on the opening night was never seen before. In court Nazet stated that this escapade had cost him over twenty thousand francs, for there is nothing like the first tam-tam of the critics to make the success of a piece; no after talk can repair the loss of that. The messenger was very humble and confessed his fault. Or rather, he confessed to the fact, but stated that it was not his fault, but the fault of the wine he had taken so copiously. The Judge said that there might be differences of opinion upon this point, but he could have the benefit of any doubts. So far as the wine was concerned, however, the court would show itself severe, and condemn it to confinement with hard labor for two months. As the container could not be easily separated from the contained, the festive messenger had to go to prison as an accomplice. Poor Nazet will never get over the chagrin caused by this incident at the very beginning of his career as a director. Nevertheless his piece has succeeded very well, and visitors to Paris can pass a very agreeable evening with M. Nazet and his "Petite Comtesse."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says Mr. Landers is a good Democrat.

The charter elections in Cincinnati and other Ohio cities are to be held to-day.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* does not care which party whips in Connecticut to-day.

Hon. John Wentworth has been nominated for Alderman by a Republican Ward Club in Chicago.

Gov. Hardin, of Missouri, says he would not accept a re-nomination if tendered him by the convention.

The Steubenville *Gazette* insists that Ohio cannot be carried for the Democrats upon a bullion platform.

Somebody down in Maine writes to a Boston paper to advise the nomination of Hannibal Hamlin for President.

Col. John S. Mosby denies that President Grant has recently expressed himself to him against a third term, as stated in some of the newspapers.

Several Republican County conventions in North Carolina have indorsed the administration of Gov. Brogden, and recommended him for renomination.

A San Francisco paper of recent date prints the speech made by ex-Gov. Seymour at a mass-meeting of working men in Utica, Nov. 3, 1870. This may be without significance.

The Democratic City Convention in Providence, R. I., rejected, by a vote of ten to fifteen, a resolution indorsing the Democratic State ticket, and commending it to the support of the people.

The political conventions of the week are the Colored Men's National Convention in Nashville, Tenn., the Ohio inflation convention in Columbus, and the Utah Democratic territorial convention in Salt Lake City.

The Legislature of Mississippi invited Gen. Roger A. Pryor to deliver a public address, but he declined, pleading that he was suffering with an affection of the throat which made it impossible for him to attempt a public speech.

The Meadville (Penn.) *Journal* calls attention to the fact that the Democrats of Pennsylvania have selected as the Chairman of their State Committee an ex-Congressman who was a salary-grabber to the extent of pocketing the money, after declaring by his vote against the bill that he had no right to it.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* professes to be not alarmed at the prospect of Mr. Landers being made the regular Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, and it says that because his views on one of the questions of the day meet the approval of many voters outside of the Democratic Party, is no good reason why his party friends should distrust him.

The Fulton (Oswego County) *Patriot and Gazette* is very happy over the result of the town election there. It says that it was the most complete Republican triumph which it has been its privilege to chronicle for years, and adds: "We are getting ready for November, and the result of our local elections may justly be taken as an indication of the direction in which popular feeling is setting in this locality."

One Charles Rhodes prints a card in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* to this effect: "I wish to say through your columns that the remarks made by one little Peter Hitchcock, member of the House of Representatives from Geauga County, some two weeks ago, were ungentlemanly, untruthful in every particular, and, as to the charges of drunkenness and incompetency made by him on the floor of the House against me, I brand him as a willful liar."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* appears in enlarged form, and thus refers to the fact: "The *Enquirer* is an unfaltering advocate of the doctrine that the volume of currency should at all times be equal to the wants of trade. Applying the same rule to journalism, the *Enquirer* believes that a newspaper should be adapted in size to the demands legitimately made upon its columns. For some months we have been unable to give as much reading matter as we deemed advisable, and we therefore present the *Enquirer* this morning in an enlarged form. We shall continue to issue it in this shape until such time as the news pressure is removed."

Gen. George F. McGinnis reiterates his charges against Gov. Hendricks. In a letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette* he says of him: "As one of the Directors of the Water-Works Company in 1870, he voted himself and several others $35,000 each of paid up stock, for which he never paid a cent. He permitted his name to be used for years in bolstering up an empty corporation. He gave his hearty co-operation to the work of enriching himself and the other stockholders (not one of whom had paid a cent, and he knew it,) out of the public. He was privy to my being induced, through fraudulent misrepresentations, to purchase $8,000 of this stock at fifty cents on the dollar."

ELECTIONS THIS WEEK.

CANDIDATES AND PREVIOUS VOTES IN CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND.

Connecticut and Rhode Island hold their State elections this week—Connecticut to-day, Rhode Island Wednesday. In Connecticut there are four complete tickets for State officers in the field, as follows:

REPUBLICAN.

Governor	Henry C. Robinson.
Lieutenant Governor	Frederick J. Kingsbury.
Secretary of State	Francis A. Walker.
Treasurer	Jeremiah Olney.
Controller	Eli Curtis.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor	Charles R. Ingersoll.
Lieutenant Governor	George G. Sill.
Secretary of State	Marvin H. Sanger.
Treasurer	William E. Raymond.
Controller	Alfred R. Goodrich.

INFLATION.

Governor	Charles Atwater.
Lieutenant Governor	Francis Gillette.
Secretary of State	Lucien V. Pinney.
Treasurer	Loren F. Judd.
Controller	John A. Peck.

PROHIBITION.

Governor	Henry D. Smith.
Lieutenant Governor	Jesse G. Baldwin.
Secretary of State	Ruel P. Cowles.
Treasurer	John A. Rockwell.
Controller	Dabney Carr.

In the Third District there is to be an election of Congressman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Henry H. Starkweather, Republican, who was elected in 1875, receiving exactly 9,000 votes to 8,054 cast for Lafayette S. Foster, Democrat, and 559 for Elisha H. Palmer, Prohibitionist. This year there are three candidates for the vacancy—John T. Wait, Republican; David A. Wells, Democrat, and E. H. Palmer, Prohibitionist. Following is a table showing the vote of Connecticut for Governor for several years past:

	Rep.	Dem.	Plurality.	Temp.	Labor Reform.
1871	47473	47370	103	....	....
1872	46553	44562	2001	1549	399
1873	39245	45059	5814	2451	....
1874	39973	46755	6782	4960	....
1875	44272	53752	9480	2932	....

The next Legislature of Connecticut will choose a United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Ferry, which is temporarily filled by Mr. English under appointment by the Governor. The last Legislature was composed as follows:

Republicans	6	106	112
Democrats	15	139	154
Democratic majority	9	33	42

In Rhode Island there are three tickets for State officers, as follows:

REPUBLICAN.

Governor	Henry Lippitt.
Lieutenant Governor	Henry T. Sisson.
Secretary of State	Joshua M. Addeman.
Attorney General	Willard Sayles.
General Treasurer	Samuel Clark.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor	William B. Beach.
Lieutenant Governor	Ziba O. Slocum.
Secretary of State	John B. Pierce.
Attorney General	Oscar Lapham.
General Treasurer	William P. Congdon.

PROHIBITION.

Governor	Albert C. Howard.
Lieutenant Governor	Alfred B. Chadsey.
Secretary of State	Joshua M. Addeman.
Attorney General	Warren R. Perce.
General Treasurer	Alonzo D. Vose.

The vote of Rhode Island of late years has commonly been largely Republican, except where peculiar personal relations have defeated the regular Republican candidates. The vote of late years has been:

Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
1875..Governor	8368	5166	8724
1874..Governor	12335	1589	....
1873..Governor	9656	3786	....

Last year the choice of Governor was thrown into the Legislature, where the regular Republican candidate was chosen.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ROYAL TITLES BILL—TWO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT REPORTED AS DECEASED—ARRIVAL OF AN AFRICAN EXPLORER.

LONDON, April 2.—The *Observer* to-day says it is reported in political circles that the Government intend to announce to-morrow the abandonment of the title of Empress, but will persevere with the Royal Titles bill. "Whips" have been issued urging the Liberal peers to be in their seats on Monday to support the Earl of Shaftesbury's motion for an address to the Queen praying her not to assume the title of Empress.

William Nicholson Hodgson, member of Parliament for East Cumberland, and Hon. Frederick Walpole, member of Parliament for North Norfolk, are dead.

Lieut. Cameron, the African explorer, arrived at Liverpool to-day in the steamer Congo. A large crowd was at the steamer dock to receive him, and he was warmly cheered on landing. He is in excellent health.

RUSSIA.

MOVEMENTS OF CZAR ALEXANDER—ROYAL VISITORS EXPECTED—ANOTHER STOTY.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—The programme of the Czar's journey is officially announced. His Majesty goes to Ems at the end of April, sojourning at Berlin a few days on the way. From Ems he goes to Jugenheim, and afterward returns to Russia for the military manœuvres. During the Summer he will go to Helsingfors, and next to Warsaw. After reviewing the troops in various places he will accompany the Empress to Livadia, whence he will return to St. Petersburg late in the Autumn.

The Emperor of Brazil and the King of Denmark will visit the Imperial family during the Summer.

LONDON, April 3.—The Russian Telegraphic Agency declares that all reports of the ill-health of the Czar, his journey to Malta, &c., are wholly unfounded.

FRANCE.

ARBITRARY POWER OF PREFECTS CANCELED WITH REFERENCE TO NEWSPAPER AGENTS.

LONDON, April 3.—The Paris dispatch to the *Times* reports that the Government has sent a circular to the Prefects canceling the instructions issued by the late Minister Buffet, which granted the arbitrary power of withdrawing licenses from newspaper agents if they sold papers not approved of by the authorities.

TURKEY.

FAILURE OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS—THE NEXT ACTION OF THE POWERS.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Berlin dispatch says the negotiations for the pacification of Herzegovina are now regarded as having fallen through. The powers seriously contemplate armed intervention. If this should prove unavoidable they will give notice of their intention to maintain the peace of Europe.

PAYMENT OF RAILWAY BONDS AND LOAN COUPONS POSTPONED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.—The postponement until July of the payment of the April coupons of the loans of 1869 and 1873, railway bonds, is officially announced. The reason given for the postponement is that the Government does not wish to have recourse to onerous loans.

GERMANY.

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF GEN. VON MOLTKE AS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Berlin intimates that Gen. Von Moltke will probably resign his office as Chief of Staff of the Army at the conclusion of his furlough, and be succeeded by Gen. Wartensleben.

THE HEIR PRESUMPTIVE TO THE DUCHY OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.

BERLIN, April 2.—The *Vossische Zeitung* publishes a rumor that the forthcoming interview between Queen Victoria and the Emperor William is for the purpose of concluding a treaty for the cession to the German Empire of the right of the Duke of Edinburgh as heir presumptive to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

THE CENTENNIAL.

A CARGO OF PORTUGUESE CONTRIBUTIONS ON THE WAY.

LONDON, April 3.—A telegram to the *Daily News* from Lisbon announces that the steam-transport India has sailed from the Tagus with a cargo of exhibits for the Philadelphia Exhibition. The steamer is to touch at the Azores for additional contributions.

CUBA.

A BLOW AND A FATAL SHOT IN A COURT-ROOM.

HAVANA, April 2.—In one of the courts yesterday, after an angry controversy over a claim, the Marquis of Argudin, as he was leaving the court-room, struck Señor Sanchez Iswagua. The latter pulled out a revolver and shot the Marquis, who died this morning. The parties are wealthy and well known.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A resident of Manchester, who prefers to remain anonymous, has given $500,000 for the purpose of an art gallery in that city.

At a recent school examination at Bonn the question was asked: "Who is to blame for the division of the Jewish Empire after the death of Solomon?" And a girl promptly answered: "Bismarck."

Two large drapery firms in London have private chaplains to whom they pay a salary each of $2,500 for attending every morning to offer prayer and give addresses to the young men and women in their employ.

The united capital of the companies that supply London with water amounts to $64,808,870. In December, 1875, they supplied a population of 3,725,893, living in 521,521 homes, with 111,421,397 gallons per day.

Some English ladies at Nice have started a club to bear the name of the "Club du Chapeau de Seigle," the chief object being to organize long morning walks in the neighborhood and mountain districts of the town.

The British Admiral on the Pacific station has received from the Government of Guatemala $25,000, being part of the $60,000 indemnity given to the British Government for the outrage on Mr. Magee, her Majesty's Consul, some time ago.

A schoolmaster named Starbridge has lately been sentenced, at Devonshire Assizes, England, to penal servitude for five years for having inflicted severe corporal punishment on a boy, eleven years of age, who had been intrusted to his care.

An institution in Rome, called the Vatican or Pontifical University, has been closed by the Italian Government on the ground of its illegality. It is said that many young men had been enrolled at this establishment, to qualify for what were virtually spurious degrees.

It is reported that Don Carlos intends to take up his residence at Twickenham, near London, and that he has purchased from the Duc d'Aumale Orleans House, formerly the residence of King Louis Philippe, together with the surplus furniture and effects left by the Duke.

The Prussian Government is stated to be endeavoring, to the best of its power, to hinder the promulgation of sentences of excommunication by Roman Catholic Bishops, and to prevent their proclamation. The Police have orders to seize all newspapers containing such sentences.

The experiment has been tried in London of establishing penny banks in connection with the public schools, and with eminent success. In a few months 5,266 children had deposited no less than £1,124. A similar experiment has been tried, with like success, at Norwich and Carmarthen.

A Dundee correspondent tells the following: While a farmer's daughter was attending sheep at Glenquaich, in the Perthshire Highlands, she found on a rocky shelf a vase, nearly concealed by moss and fern, containing several hundred coins, some silver, but chiefly copper. On many coins the date 1670 was distinctly visible, and the inscriptions Charles I. and William and Mary were clearly traceable. They were in fine preservation, and have lain in their place of concealment nearly two hundred years. The vase was of earthenware. The bowl had crumbled to pieces, but the neck remained intact.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT—A TEST SUIT AGAINST DELAWARE—THE NEW ASYLUMS APPROPRIATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Sunday, April 2, 1876.

The suit ordered by the Legislature to be commenced in the United States Supreme Court against the State of Delaware to test the rights of the two States to fish in the Delaware River will be at once instituted by the Attorney General. The suit grows out of a difficulty experienced by some Salem County fishermen some years ago. They were taking fish from the river when an armed tug, sent by the Delaware authorities, seized them and carried them to Wilmington, where they were fined. The controversy that ensued led to the appointment of Commissioners by both States to settle the matters in dispute. The commission finally disbanded without reaching any conclusion. The matter having been brought to the notice of the present Legislature anew this year by Senator Plummer, Gov. Bedle was directed to act in the premises. He visited Philadelphia a few days ago, and there met Gov. Cochrane, who told him that he was powerless to act. It was then arranged that the suit should be brought, Gov. Cochrane agreeing to concede all that this State demands till a decision shall have been reached.

It is stated that Gov. Bedle will refuse to approve of the bill appropriating $340,000 for the erection of two new State Asylums, on the ground that the State Treasury cannot at present stand the outlay. Very many liberal appropriations have been already made. The bill provides for the expenditure, however, this year of but part of the total amount of the appropriation. But $32,000 is given this year toward the erection of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at New-Brunswick, and but $18,000 toward that for the blind and feeble minded, in Bordentown, with $10,000 for the fitting up of the Soldiers' Children's Home, just abandoned, for the accommodation of the blind. The houses are still undecided on the question whether the Constitution requires the passage of a general law for cities. Gov. Bedle holds very distinctly that supplements to city charters are entirely constitutional. The Senate, in order to escape all constitutional objections, have decided to pass a general law. Such a law, drawn by Senator Abbett, is still in process of perfection in the Joint Conference Committee. The House of Assembly, on the other side, has decided to pass the supplements, leaving the responsibility of defeating them with the Senate. The Senate has not yet acted on the concurrent resolution from the House calling for final adjournment on the 14th inst. A disposition is manifest among some of the Senators to adjourn on the coming Friday. On the other hand, it is urged that the business of the session is not in such a state as will warrant an adjournment even on the 14th. It is not likely, however, that the session will last beyond Friday of next week.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Admiral Durau, Spanish Minister of the Marine, has resigned, and is succeeded by Señor Antequera.

A dispatch from Rome announces the death of ex-Deputy Lobbia, the attempt to assassinate whom excited the whole of Italy some years ago.

The hoisting apparatus of a grain elevator on the levee in New-Orleans gave way, Saturday, fatally injuring Jules Cameron and Thomas Hayes.

Gov. Kellogg has accepted the resignation of B. T. Beauregard, the colored tax collector of Baton Rouge, and appointed Henry B. Babin to the position.

Warren P. Ballou died in Cumberland, R. I., Saturday, of pneumonia, induced by exposure on Sunday last, when his dam at East Blackstone was carried away.

The body of Redmond J. Owens, who mysteriously disappeared from Woburn, Mass., on the 28th day of January, was found yesterday in Horn Pond. The general belief is that deceased met with foul play.

The Cocheco Print Works of Dover, N. H., which have been running on half time, suspended work Saturday afternoon, and will not resume operations until the market for prints improves. The corporation has on hand a large amount of goods, which cannot be sold except at a serious loss. Several hundred people are thrown out of employment by the stoppage.

SENATOR EATON'S SPEECH.

United States Senator W. W. Eaton spoke in Hartford, Conn., on Friday night last, and, judging from the report given by the Hartford *Times*, made some sweeping assertions. He is there reported as follows: "He believed but a single department of the General Government (that of State) had been administered honestly. One of the ablest men in Washington says he would like to take a contract to carry on the Treasury Department with 1,500 clerks, instead of 4,000. There are hard-working, honest men in the department, who are entitled to our thanks; the drones are those who bring discredit on the public service. He desired the reporters should say that when they get hold of the Whisky Ring in New-Orleans, and they are after them now, the White House will be touched. If one place is rottener than another it is that department called the Department of Justice—he called it the department of injustice. He knew that no man living could perform all the duties devolving on the Secretary of the Treasury. In his opinion there should be two departments formed from this one—one of public works, one of commerce. Corruption creeps in there without knowledge of the head of the department, but not in the State, War, and Navy Departments. The head of the Post Office Department, Mr. Jewell, had got into new business. The department had not paid expenses; but there were expenses it had paid—sending men to Connecticut, to Mississippi, and Alabama to aid in carrying elections. Mr. Jewell might not know everything that took place in his department, but he ought to. Investigations are going on in the War and Navy Departments. One of the high officers of this Republic is accused of selling post-traderships. God send him safe deliverance of the accusation if he is falsely accused. But look at the influence of such a charge. The charges made against Martin Van Buren when he was President of the United States did more to break down the Democratic Party than anything else that had before occurred, because the people began to think their public servants were not honest. What do they think now? One thing is sure, the 'third term' is dead. The Democracy of Connecticut can best punish fraud by putting their strong right hand upon it next Monday. In regard to the currency question, Mr. Eaton said: In 1865 we came out of a civil war under a great debt. For eleven years the Republican Party had the administration of the Government, and it never struck a blow for a convertible currency. When the Democrats got into power, as he hoped they would in November, proper reforms will be inaugurated in the currency—such reforms as Democratic statesmen have always been able to inaugurate. The Sherman bill, providing for resumption in 1879, he declared to be an absurdity and a fraud. For fifty years the Democratic Party carried the country through successfully; so surely as it gets into power again so surely will the paper of the Government appreciate to gold. With the power in their hands the Democratic Party will do good service for the people."

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

The long-promised eruption of Vesuvius had at last occurred. On March 17, at about midnight, the lava began to overflow, and a long, snake-like rivulet took the direction of Pompeii. The eruption was hardly expected, for the smoke and vapor emitted by the crater for some months past in great abundance had somewhat abated. On the following day the sight presented by Mount Vesuvius was really lovely; a tremendous column of white vapor towered over the abyss, and the reflection of the burning furnace from underneath on the feathery cloud gave it a splendid crimson tint, dying out into the most delicate pink. Large quantities of cinders and lapillæ have been thrown up. There is reason to believe that the eruption will be a long one.

MISSING LETTERS FOUND AT LAST.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of Saturday last says: "A package of thirty letters reached the Have de Grace Post Office last Monday from Baltimore. The letters were from Philadelphia and other points North, bearing post marks and dates of November, 1875. Several of these letters contained drafts, checks, and other important matter, and their non-receipt in proper time caused the senders and recipients much trouble and some loss. The question is where had these letters been? Evidently in honest hands."

AFRAID OF THE PRECEDENT.

Some years ago Moses S. Wheeler was convicted of arson, in Massachusetts, mainly on the evidence of his own sister, and sentenced to the State Prison for life. After remaining in prison eight years, his sister having died in the meantime, he was enabled to satisfy the Governor and Council that he was innocent, and was pardoned out. He applied to the Legislature for compensation for eight years of service, and his claim was supported by several gentlemen of Boston. After a patient hearing the committee made a report adverse to the claim, on the ground that it would establish a dangerous and costly precedent.

BANK FAILURE.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—The First National Bank of La Crosse closed its doors yesterday. Its assets and liabilities have not been ascertained.

A STORY OF PRISON LIFE.

WHAT MONEY WILL DO AT SING SING

STATEMENT OF A DISCHARGED PRISONER—THE INEFFICIENCY OF STATE PRISONS RESPECTING CONVICT LABOR—THE MEN WHO WORK AND THE MEN WHO DO NOT—THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.

Some days ago a convict recently discharged from Sing Sing called at THE TIMES office, and said he wished to make public some facts regarding the character and management of the State Prison. He was a young and comparatively well educated man, and on being introduced to one of the reporters told his story in a plain, straightforward way, occasionally, however, using words peculiar to persons who have mixed among the criminal classes.

"In the first place," said he, "I want you to understand that I am not a thief, and never stole a dollar from a man in my life. In a drunken row one night I unfortunately stabbed a man, and was sent to the State Prison for two years. I mention this fact because if I was a thief what I am going to say to you would be looked on with probably more doubt than coming from me as I am. I will begin by describing a little operation which immediately impresses itself on every prisoner when he reaches Sing Sing. Your own clothes and shoes are taken from you, and you are given others in their stead. A man named Thomas Featherstone, a house burglar, who attends to the giving out of shoes, is the first to 'mace' [swindle] the newly arrived prisoner. Suppose that a prisoner has a pair of good shoes on him. Well, Featherstone gives him a pair of old convict-made shoes with paper soles, and most likely a size too small or too large for him. Just look at the pair I have on me now. They're a pair of them. Well, naturally a man who supposes he is going to work in the quarries doesn't want to have such shoes, and he asks if he can have a better pair. Featherstone asks him if he has any 'sugar,' [money,] and if he says he has, then Featherstone tells him he can retain his old shoes if he pays $2. The man pays his $2 and keeps his good shoes. Then when it comes to giving out the clothes, if you have a $5 bill to spare to give Featherstone and "Larry" Casey, a burglar who is under a five years' sentence, you can get a clean shirt and a well-fitting suit of clothes. If you have not got the money then you get vermin-infested and ill-fitting clothes. Then you are placed at work. If you are a tailor, or a shoemaker, or a cooper, you are put to work in the State shops. If not you are sent out to the quarries. If you have money, or friends who will pay money for you, you can get a 'soft' job in the State shops, and if you haven't you will have the consolation of working hard and seeing those who have money lounge around doing nothing. You don't catch Stokes or Simmons doing any work. They are in the hospital all the time, smoking cigars and enjoying themselves. The quarries are run in just the same way. There's a ring there, and the way they work it is 'fine as silk.' There's 'Wes' Allen, 'Jack' Straws, 'Jim' Cusick, the man-eater; 'Joe' Scanlan, 'Dutch Pete,' and John Short, all of them desperate thieves and burglars. They pay $5 every two weeks, each of them, and they have a wooden shanty with a window in it where they idle and smoke and drink all day. You seem surprised at my saying anything about drink. Why, Cusick and 'Jack' Short are drunk nearly every day in the week. Last Summer the wives of George Millard and Woodsy, the burglars, got into the prison 'on the sneak,' before the guards were out, with a basket of wine, and were only discovered because a man tried to escape, and the guards, in searching the powder-house, found the women and wine where they were stowed away. Warden Walker released the women and confiscated the wine.

Now, about the inefficiency of State Prisons in respect to convict labor. Of course, you understand that the cooper shop, with its appliances, is simply a labor-saving machine. Well, the shop was burned down with everything in it, and $10,000, I understand, was appropriated for the purpose of rebuilding it, when at the time out of 1,500 convicts in the prison there were at least 500 lying idle. The fact is, if a man has money he can get what he wants in Sing Sing with almost as little difficulty as if he were walking the streets of New-York. Everything is dirty and slovenly, and you can scrape the dirt off the knives given you at the mess-table. As an instance of corruption, I may say that it is well known in State Prison that the cooper staves, which are imported from Maine, and are the property of the State, are taken out by the cart-load and sold, the proceeds being divided up among certain persons in office. Now, let me tell you a funny story about an escape. There was a clever burglar named Gustave Kindt, who wanted to get away, and he entered into negotiations with Keeper Willett, who said he would make it all right for $500. Kindt hadn't the money, but a friend of his, 'Johnny Galvin,' who is up for twenty years, sent to New-York and got $500 in counterfeits from a man in the business, and Kindt gave the 'queer' to the Keeper, who thought it was genuine, and made it all right for Kindt, who got away. When Willett found out that the money he got was all counterfeit there was fun. The story leaked out, and Willett was removed from his place as Keeper. Now, I only want to say one word more, and that's about the Prison Association. I understand that the General Agent gets $3,500 a year for relieving prisoners. I see that Maxwell, the swindler, said that his wife was dying when he was refused aid by the Prison Association, and that on her being buried in Potter's Field he went back to his old trade. I want to add my words to his. I am a cooper by trade, and I went to the Prison Association. I asked the agent to furnish me with tools to go to work, and he declined. He gave me a ticket or two for meals at five cents each, and a ticket for a night's lodging in a Bowery dormitory, which I did not visit. I don't think that is the right way to keep a man from going back into crime. You have my name and where I can be found, and if you want me you can send for me."

In reference to the statement of the convict in regard to the Prison Association, it appears from the report of the association for the year 1874, that the expenses of prison visitation and inspection at Clinton, Auburn, Sing Sing, Albany, New-York, and Brooklyn, and county jails, including the salary of the General Agent in this City, amounted to $4,450 20. The report states that out of 1,490 persons who applied for relief in some form during the year, not one was turned away empty-handed, but all were aided in some manner. Seven hundred and sixteen were either aided to employment or obtained it through their own exertions or the efforts of their friends. Of the above number, 111 were sent to situations out of the City, it being the policy of the association to send as many as possible, immediately upon their release, to friends far remote from the temptations and dangers of their former surroundings. Six hundred and twelve destitute and homeless convicts were provided with temporary lodging and board until a situation was secured for them, or until they had obtained one through their own exertions. Four hundred and ninety-three were enabled to reach their home or friends at a distance, or some one who had promised to provide for them until such time as they were able to maintain themselves. Four hundred and seventy-six discharged convicts were supplied with clothing suitable to the season and the occupations at which they were about to engage, many being supplied with an entire new outfit, including underclothing, shoes, &c. One hundred and forty-two were furnished with tools sufficient to enter into a situation at the trade of which they had a knowledge, and at which situations had already been promised or secured. Sixty-one prisoners' families were relieved in various ways, and enabled to retain their homes until other provision had been made for their maintenance and support.

A TIMES reporter called on Col. Alvanus W. Sheldon, the general agent of the association, at his office, No. 83 Nassau street, and was informed by that gentleman that the swindler Maxwell, alias Matsell, had never requested any aid from the association. The convict who made the statement to the reporter might have called, and if he had been refused tools he had been refused for good reasons. Col. Sheldon said that every day efforts were made to impose on his charity by convicts utterly unworthy of any relief, and that the funds of the association were not sufficiently large to afford indiscriminate aid to every discharged prisoner who might claim relief.

ONE DOLLAR EXPENDED NOW in purchasing a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, by those troubled with a slight cough, or hoarseness, or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are sore throat and a pain in the breast, frequently leads to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Better try at once Jayne's Expectorant, a standard remedy, whose curative properties have been tested by thousands.—*Advertisement.*

The Greatest Discovery of the Age

Is DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of aches and pains, also cholera, dysentery, colic, and vomiting. Warranted for over twenty-seven years, and never failed. No family or traveler should be without it. It is worth its weight in gold. Sold by the druggists. Depot No. 10 Park place. Fifty cents and one dollar; a saving of 25 per cent. on the $1 bottles.—*Advertisement.*

Espenscheid's Spring Style of Hats just Introduced.—Gentlemen in want of a hat superior in style and quality are invited to call. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

The offensive breath which is produced by unhealthy secretions of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal is purified by MILK OF MAGNESIA.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway, notifies you upon the approach of danger at any door or window.

MARRIED.

MILES—DOW.—On Saturday, April 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Burrell, THOMAS C. MILES, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY A., youngest daughter of Henry Dow, of Chelsea, Mass. No cards.

DIED.

ALLISON.—At Brooklyn, E. D., suddenly, on Sunday, April 2, 1876, JESSIE SINCLAIR, youngest daughter of James and Jane K. Allison, in the eighth year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday, April 5, at 2 o'clock, from No. 244 Graham av.

BOWNE.—At Syracuse, March 31, in the 15th year of her age, LILLIE, daughter of Frederic and Adelaide Bowne, of Flushing, Long Island.

Funeral services Monday, April 3, at 1:30 P. M., from St. George's Church, Flushing, Long Island. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 1 P. M.

BUCK.—On Thursday, March 30, at Benicia, Cal., Rev. LLOYD BUCK, D. D., son of the late George Buck, of Bristol, Penn.

☞Philadelphia papers please copy.

CANEY.—On Saturday, April 1, MARY P., wife of William Caney.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 347 5th av., on Monday, 11 o'clock.

CHAPMAN.—Suddenly, at Ridgewood, N. J., March 31, ROSETTA A., wife of Charles E. Chapman, aged 46 years.

Funeral services on Monday, April 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers st., via Erie Railway at 10:45 A. M., returning at 6 o'clock P. M.

☞Philadelphia papers please copy.

CHAPMAN.—In Newburg, March 31, LYDIA W., wife of Joseph H. H. Chapman, aged 49 years, 6 months, and 24 days.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at St. George's Cemetery.

CONKLIN.—On Saturday night, April 1, of scarlet fever, EDDIE, youngest child of Charlotte and the late James L. Conklin, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from No. 315 West 20th st. this, Monday, P. M. at 4 o'clock.

EARLE.—At Hackensack, N. J., March 30, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Edward I. Earle, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral services Monday, April 3, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the True Reformed Dutch Church, Hackensack. Trains leave Chambers st. via New-Jersey and New-York Railway at 1 o'clock; returning 5:15.

FISCHER.—On Sunday, April 2, REMO ROMOLO, eighth son of Charles S. and Helena W. Fischer, aged 14 years 6 months 25 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral on Tuesday, April 4, at 1:30 P. M., from the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th av., above 45th st.

HOVEY.—At the Grand Union Hotel, in this City, of bilious fever, JOSEPH HOVEY, of Deansville, Oneida County, N. Y.

KRUG.—On Sunday, April 2, ANNA S., wife of William B. Krug, in the 20th year of her age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MARRSNNER.—On Friday, March 31, 1876, EDWARD MARRSNNER, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Amity Lodge No. 323, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. P. Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., Brooklyn E. D., on Tuesday, April 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MALLORY.—On Friday, March 31, JENNIE GERTRUDE, wife of John A. Mallory.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 20 West 9th st., on Monday, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

PORTER.—On Sunday afternoon, April 2, LUCIUS P. PORTER, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

RIDER.—On Saturday, April 1, PHEBE M., wife of M. V. N. Rider, in the 60th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 111 East 26th st., on Monday, April 3, at 5 P. M.; also from the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, Long Island, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, April 4.

WALLACE.—At East Orange, N. J., Friday, March 31, MARGARET, daughter of the late Capt. Martin Brown, of Newfoundland, N. J., and wife of William S. Wallace, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, on Monday, April 3, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Train for Orange Junction leaves Barclay st. at 1:10 P. M.

☞Michigan papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

HIPPODROME BUILDING.

NOON SERVICE from 12 to 1 o'clock EVERY DAY.

Women's Meeting from 1 to 1:45 in Fourth Avenue Hall.

Afternoon service at 4 o'clock TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.

Tickets for afternoon free upon application.

EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock in Madison Avenue Hall, and overflow meeting at same hour in Fourth Avenue Hall.

Young Men's Meeting, Fourth Avenue Hall, EVERY NIGHT at 9 o'clock, and Saturday Night Meeting at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av. at 8 o'clock.

MONDAY NIGHT service will be conducted by Mr. Sankey.

Mr. Moody will meet young converts and inquirers only in Association Hall EVERY MONDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock.

No services at the Hippodrome on SATURDAY and no noon meeting on SUNDAY.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

HIPPODROME.

Special tickets for the evening service of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, will be issued to non-church-goers, and to persons not yet entered on a Christian life, on application at the Hippodrome each day from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Entrance by door marked F, in 26th st., near 4th av.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, April 8, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wyoming, via Queenstown, and at 11 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Labrador, via Havre; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Algeria, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Cimbria, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 12 noon, for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Republic, via Queenstown; and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, must be specially addressed per steamer Victoria, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 18, 1876. The direct mails for Porto Rico, Brazil, &c., leave New-York April 15, 1876. The mails for West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York April 27.

NEW-YORK EXPRESS.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

REORGANIZATION.

NATIONAL IN ITS POLITICS,

AND DEMOCRATIC IN ITS PRINCIPLES.

NOT FOR FACTIONS, CLIQUES,

NOR PARTIES,

BUT FOR PRINCIPLES AND MEN.

SEE THIS

EVENING'S EXPRESS.

ART SALE.

Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, day and evening, the COLLECTION of FINE MODERN PAINTINGS belonging to

URIAH ALLEN, ESQ.,

comprising examples by the following celebrated Artists:

Corot, Verboeckhoven, Camphausen, Toeschi, Alvarez, Munier, Compte Calix, Beauverei, Jerome Thompson, Hue, Inness, Whittredge, Verhas, Gebler Sell, Tait, Harvey Young, Voaroerg, Garland, Thom, Louis Lang, Bristol, Gessa, &c.

To be sold by auction WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, April 5 and 6, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THE KING OF ITALY

has conferred upon Dr. De Jongh the dignity of Officer of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of cod-liver oil. Dr. De Jongh's light-brown cod-liver oil is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

MONDAY, April 3, Books, Engravings, Photographs.

TUESDAY, April 4, a library of miscellaneous and theological works, both early and later publications.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for gout and rheumatism. Sure, safe, effectual. PROUT & HARSANT, Proprietors, London. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, Agents. Box, 34 pills, $1 25, by mail. Sold by druggists.

DYEING AND CLEANING AT THE NEW-YORK Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices: No. 98 Duane st., No. 752 Broadway, No. 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Established fifty-seven years.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"BABY MINE."—NEW EDITION OF JOHNSTON'S beautiful ballad, with elegant lithograph title, 40c.; also, just published, by same writer, "Flow're frae Hame," 35c.; also, Thomas' "Haunting Eyes," 40c.; Dank's "Katie, the Rose of Kildare" 30c.; "Centennial March," Mack, 50c.; "Punch Brothers, Punch" 30c. C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

NEW EASTER MUSIC, BY THOMAS AND DANKS.—Just published, Easter Anthem, "The Day of Resurrection," by J. R. Thomas, 60c.; also, "He is Risen, He is Risen," H. P. Danks, 35c.; also, "Eight Easter Carols," by Howard, price 20c.

DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the First Assembly District Republican Association will be held at the Head-quarters, No. 152 Franklin st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN ROBINSON, President.

WILLIAM H. BAKER, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at District Head-quarters, No. 205 Grand st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS F. GEARY, President.

JAMES ALONZO DALTON, Secretary.

SEVENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 3, at Head-quarters, No. 12 University place. CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.

WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. GILBERT J. HUNTER, President.

GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall, No. 55 West 33d st., TUESDAY EVENING, April 4, at 8 o'clock. KNOX M'AFEE, President.

A. J. SPARKS, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S
largest, oldest, and most reliable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av., best class of male and female servants; married couples also waiting for situations.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV.—ALL wanting help, and help wanting situations, call immediately; English, French, German, Irish, &c.; cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-worker; those lately landed; City or country.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU—For families, hotels, and all others wanting reliable, competent, civil servants, for City or country. No. 138 6th av.

CHARWOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to wash, iron, and do house-cleaning; good reference. Call at No. 1,075 1st av., between 58th and 59th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A tidy competent young girl, who understands her duties in every respect; is neat and respectful and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c; will assist with the washing if required; has the best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl lately landed, would do the chamber-work and waiting in a plain family, where she could make herself generally useful; is willing to learn. Call at No. 235 West 46th st., between Broadway and 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant girl, who has lived seven years in her last place, and has the highest testimonials; is a thorough chamber-maid and good seamstress; would do waiting, if required. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman; City or country; is a thoroughly experienced waitress and an excellent chamber-maid, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT Protestant Canadian girl, good reference, for chamber-work and waiting; would take general work in private family; is neat, plain in dress, and wants a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young woman for chamber-work and waiting; is careful and reliable; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable, neat, Swedish girl, as chamber-maid or waitress. Inquire at No. 85 Carmine st., third floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good reference if required. Call at No. 301 East 34th st., on Monday and Tuesday.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl as chamber-maid and waitress; two years' references; City or country. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and to assist with children; willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 219 East 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly competent and has excellent reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant regular chamber-maid with excellent City references; will go to the country. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office, for three days.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to assist with washing; good references. Call at 778 Greenwich st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A COLored first-class chamber-maid or nurse; neat plain sewer; last employer will gladly recommend her. Apply at No. 7 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—OR TO WAIT ON A LADY; no objection to travel; four years' reference. Call for two days at No. 41 Union square.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family as professional cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, pastries, fish, meats, poultry, game, &c.; takes entire charge of the kitchen where there is a kitchen-maid; will give satisfactory reference from her last place; will be disengaged April 10. Address for one week E. H., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK IN AN American family; understands fish, game, poultry, meats, and vegetable cooking; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; makes excellent pastries, desserts, ices, and sweet dishes; is neat about her kitchen; good reference from last employer. Can be engaged at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two girls—one as cook and assist in washing and ironing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; would do the work of a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer months; seven years' City reference for cook, and six years' for chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 502 2d av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; very respectable and well recommended as first-class cook; understands French, English, and other cooking, boning and larding; can get up fancy dishes in good order; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman as cook and laundress in a private family; in City or country; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c.; and is an excellent washer and ironer; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for L.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, desserts, jellies, pastry, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; understands the care of milk and butter; and can furnish reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Apply for P., at Odell & Co.'s Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable young women, one as plain cook, other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the washing between them; willing and obliging; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 224 East 35th st., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, desserts &c.; and is a superior laundress; can furnish the very best City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHOM WE KNOW as first-class family cook; makes excellent soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c., and understands French and German cooking; bones and lards; refers to present employer. Inquire for M. R., at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch Protestant young woman; respectable, and a very good family cook, &c.; makes nice soups and is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands the care of milk and butter; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and well recommended; very good cook, washer, and ironer; good bread and biscuit baker; understands the care of milk and butter; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, RELIABLE PROTestant woman, who understands her business thoroughly; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; THOROUGHLY understands her business; can take full charge of a kitchen; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist with washing in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., basement.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family, either City or country; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 252 West 47th st., near 8th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NORTH GERMAN cook; one that thoroughly understands her business, and understands German, English, and French cooking; has best City reference. Call at No. 247 3d av., corner 20th st., over the bakery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, as thorough family cook; understands all kinds meats, soups, game, desserts, &c.; is a good baker; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; good references; place preferred where a kitchen-maid is kept. Apply at Norton's, No. 3 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands boning and larding; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 305 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH-ENGLISH COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of pastry and dessert; good carver; has been at work in a first-class hotel and club-house for many years; can furnish fifteen years' reference. Address or call on G. Donade, 326 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch Protestant girl to cook, wash, and iron; good references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to a boarding-house; best City reference. Address H., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK OF SOUPS, meats, boning, larding, jellies, pastry, desserts of various kinds; has the best of reference. Seen at No. 245 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; CAN do all kinds of American cooking; has excellent City references; City or country. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, boarding-house, or hotel; good reference. Call at No. 144 West 30th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as an experienced cook; good washer and ironer; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 153 West 16th st., store.

COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook: would assist with washing; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 699 3d av., near 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A GOOD cook in a private family; has got the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 166 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT FAMIly cook; is an excellent baker, and a good meat, soup, game, and biscuit cook. Can be seen for two or three days at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A TIDY, COMpetent, industrious girl with very good City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook in small private family; no objection to do coarse washing; best City references. Call at No. 608 2d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO ALL kinds of cooking and baking; keeps her kitchen in order; is well recommended. Address A. M., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as good cook; is an excellent washer, ironer, and baker; will be useful; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 9 Cornelia st., near 6th av., first floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent Scotch woman; good cook and baker; will do the washing and ironing of a small family; City or country; best of reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan to cook and assist with the washing; is an excellent cook and a good baker; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COLORED woman to go to the sea-side as cook, and daughter as chamber-maid; city reference. Address Cook, by postal card, No. 113 West 34th st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS cook in an American family; understands all kinds of soups, game, and pastries; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 404 East 18th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS and cloak-maker, cuts and fits in the latest French styles; wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day, or would take work home; has no objections to the country. Call or address E. C., No. 610 2d av., third floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker who can cut and fit to perfection; will do dress-making, embroidery, plain sewing, &c., at a very low figure. Call or address Mrs. King, No. 160 Waverley place, near 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as dress-maker and seamstress and wait on a lady, or will go by the day, week, or month; City reference. Call at No. 234 West 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands cutting and fitting and designing ladies' and children's dresses; would do cutting and basting, having her own machine, if required, at her residence, or go out by the day at reasonable terms. Address S. D., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; would engage for $1 50 per day, or by the month for less; can use several machines. Address J. W., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—LATEST PARISIAN; STYLish trimmer; cutting, basting, fitting, piece, day week, or work home; position as designer; reasonable. Call on or address B., all week at No. 370 Lexington av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COLORED FRENCH dress-maker; out by the day, or work taken home; done neat and cheap. Address H. P., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED French person, a few engagements by the day or week. Address French Dress-maker, No. 208 West 28th st., second floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WHO does all kinds of dress-making, to work in families; first-class reference; terms moderate. Call at No. 448 7th av., in store.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A NEAT, INDUStrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, a respectful and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG LADY TO ASsist a lady in her household work where she would be treated as one of the family; salary not so much an object as a pleasant home; country preferred. Address for one week Miss A. Smith, Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, WHO HAS CONducted successfully a large first-class boarding-house, wishes some engagement, irresponsible of rent, in a private household or club-house; reference A No. 1. Address House, International Hotel, No. 19 Park row, or call after 6 P. M.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT HOUSE-keeper; no objections to the country or children; no triflers need reply; best City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY A position as housekeeper; City or country. Call or address M., Newspaper Advertising Agency, 554 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND cultivated lady as housekeeper; references required. Address E. L., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT young woman; very respectable; good cook; good washer and ironer; thoroughly understands house-work in all branches; best City reference; two years in last place; lady to be seen; honest, sober, capable, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, WILLING, and obliging young woman; City or country; can do plain cooking, washing, and ironing, and is willing to make herself useful; moderate wages; has good references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; is very industrious, and a good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has excellent references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO house-work, or chamber-work; is a good cook. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT, willing girl, with good City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for general house-work in a small family; good reference given. Call for two days at at No. 206 3d av., corner 26th st.

KITCHEN MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; ONE year's City references as a neat, honest, and industrious girl; speaks English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman with best City reference; is accustomed to traveling. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A STRONG YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries; would also assist in chamber-work if required; can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has two years' reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY EFFICIENT LAUNdress; does up children's clothes beautifully; also a good shirt-ironer; polishing, fluting, plaiting; highest testimonials. Can be engaged at Jacquin's Office, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; country preferred for Summer; best references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS IN a private family; has best City reference for honesty and capability; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 162 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; can give satisfactory City references. Address A. C., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th st., top floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT FISRT-CLASS laundress, with good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress in a private family. Call for three days at No. 243 West 27th st., third floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress in a private family; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 245 West 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress in a private family. Call or address No. 31½ Carmine st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTALE YOUNG GIRL as a first-class laundress in a first-class private family; City or country; best City reference. Address K. D., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; can be seen at her last employer's, No. 17 Vannest place, Charles st. Call for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, occupying a floor with all improvements, gentlemen's or families' washing; best references. Call at No. 339 East 36th st., third flight.

MAID.—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE, FOR her French Maid; can highly recommend her. Address or call for French maid, No. 1,261 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., first floor.

MAID AND HAIR-DRESSER, AND COMpetent seamstress and dress-maker; first-class City reference given. Call at No. 450 7th av., between 34th and 35th sts.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY FOR her girl as maid and seamstress. Apply at No. 68 West 50th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL TO take care of children and sew, or do light chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 323 East 31st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; EXCEPtionally neat and tidy in her person and work; runs a machine; is fond and kind to children, and would like a situation in a family that will retain a reliable and strictly honest servant; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman; would like a place to take care of small or grown children; is also a good seamstress; can furnish three years' City reference; lady can be seen. Inquire for M. M., at Odell & Co.'s Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant young woman, who is kind and attentive to children; can take entire charge of an infant, and is a good family seamstress; will go in the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE TO growing children; is a very good nurse, and can dress hair neatly, and do plain sewing; has the best of reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 7 West 33d st., between 3 and 4 o'clock, Monday afternoon.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-class English Protestant nurse and seamstress; has the best of references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN THOROUGHly experienced in the care of young children; fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant; can give many years' City reference. Call at No. 146 East 43d st., near Lexington av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a very experienced nurse and a good plain sewer; has best reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXperienced nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; unexceptionable reference given. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid; has no objection to travel; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 229 West 52d st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A GOOD home for an excellent young Protestant girl as nurse; she is willing and obliging. Call at former employer's, No. 232 West 34th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; would assist with the chamber-work; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 33 West 13th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANTS' NURSE; understands their care and management from birth; is reliable; City or country; City reference. Call or address No. 602 3d av., in fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MONTHLY NURSE, now disengaged; best City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; can't be beat with a bottle baby; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 715 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., millinery store.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH COMPETENT MONTHly nurse; has no objections in going by the week; highest reference can be given. Address S. S., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse to one or two children; prefers taking care of child; can operate; first-class City reference. Call at No. 366 3d av., store.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up by the bottle; City reference. Address No. 143 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT woman; best City reference. Call or address No. 852 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A NURSE; CAN BRING UP AN INfant from its birth; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 150 West 28th st., Room No. 6.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's, and Grover & Baker's machines. Call on or address Seamstress, No. 208 West 32d st., second floor, back room.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A PRIVATE family; understands dress-making thoroughly, and all kinds of family sewing; is an expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has her own machine if required; would go by the day or week. Call at No. 22 West 51st st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain seamstress; operates Wheeler & Wilson machine; will see to grown children; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 361 West 25th st., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS—BY THE DAY; UNDERSTANDS dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; four years' recommendations. Call at No. 201 Lexington av., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PERFECT CUTTER AND fitter of family clothing; perfect operator on and can repair Wheeler & Wilson's machine; $1 25 per day. Address No. 26 East 12th st., French laundry.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS SEAMSTRESS, AND WILL do chamber-work; make herself generally useful; has best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS TO GO OUT by the day or week. Call at No. 134 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; fully understands dress-making; can give a hand to all kinds of family sewing; can finish after the dress-maker; wants some more customers by the day or week; terms $8 per week. Address M. S., Box 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMstress with City reference engagements by the week or month; has a lock-stitch machine; makes up ladies' combings in the newest styles. Call at No. 404 East 18th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS seamstress; cuts, fits dresses, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; does all kinds of family sewing; willing to make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 332 6th av.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan girl, age sixteen, to take care of one or two children, or would be willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 410 East 79th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat young woman; thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid, and is a first-class waitress; gets up salads, and can wait on dinner parties; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., and Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Norwegian girl, aged eighteen; has the very best references as a neat, honest, and capable girl; speaks English; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT regular waitress with excellent City reference; understands the care of a dining-room and silver. Call for two or three days at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., first flight, back room.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with the washing; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 353 West 25th st., first floor, front room.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTS' FINE WASHing and ironing, dresses and children's clothes neatly done up, shirts and vests finely polished, French fluting and puffing in superior style; families by the dozen or month; respectable City reference for ability and honesty. By Mrs. Roberts, No. 206 East 26th st., one flight up, in rear house.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing and ironing, dresses and children's clothes in neatest style; shirts finely polished; French fluting and puffing in superior style; families by the dozen or month; first-class City reference. Call on or address No. 145 East 32d st., top floor, front room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, ladies' or gentlemen's washing to take home, or to go out by the day; good City reference. Call or address No. 471 6th av., in fancy store.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND ironer; work home; fluting done on scissors or machine, from 37 to 75 cents per dozen. Call or address No. 107 East 56th st., near 4th av.

WASHING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's and families' washing at her own residence, by the month or dozen; terms reasonable. Call at No. 122 West 20th st., basement bell.

WASHING.—FAMILY WASHING WANTED BY A competent laundress at her own house; understands all kinds of fine washing; best references. Address Mary Reilly, No. 344 West 25th st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTAble colored woman; by the month or dozen; good reference given. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., in the basement.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house, at 75 cents per dozen; puffing, fluting, and polishing done promptly; best reference. Mrs. Fagga, No. 478 7th av.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS wishes some families' or gentlemen's washing; French fluting and puffing; best City reference. Call at No. 246 3d av., second floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes a few ladies' or gentlemens' washing, or private families'; has best City references. Address Laundress, No. 706 9th av., second floor, back room.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a family or gentlemen's washing; will do it reasonably at her home; has the best of City references. Call at No. 246 East 44th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WOULD like a few more engagements to wash and iron by the day; has excellent City references. Address No. 234 West 28th st., Room No. 12.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, FAMIly's washing at her home, or will go out by the day. Inquire at No. 107 West 24th st., top floor.

MALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S,
Corner 11th st. and 6th av., farm-hands, coachmen, gardeners, waiters, &c., waiting for situations.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—On a gentleman's place in the country; City or country; reference. Call at No. 325 East 48th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman or groom; understands the proper care and management of horses and carriages and harness; City or country; would be found willing and obliging in every respect; can milk, or attend a gentleman's place in the country; can be furnished with good reference as to honesty and sobriety, and a good careful driver. Any gentleman or lady desiring such a man may call on or address Edward, Coachman, 173½ West 12th st., in the plumber's shop.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT married man as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; understands plain gardening perfectly; is not afraid of work; will give satisfaction to any gentleman he may engage with; best City reference. Call or address William, office of present employer, Room No. 1, No. 66 Cortlandt st., upstairs.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER and industrious single man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses, harness, carriages; safe and experienced driver; understands raising all kinds of vegetables; good milker; willing and obliging; first-class references. Address T. R., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER — HOUSE-work.—By a Holland man and wife, aged twenty-four years, no children; speak good English; man can do gardening, care horses and cattle, milk, drive, mow lawns, &c.; wife can do good cooking, wash and iron, also chamber-work and waiting, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; understands proper care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages, and is willing to make himself generally useful, or assist in a garden; good reference; country preferred. Address J. C., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; the best of City reference; willing and obliging; sober and honest; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Those wishing the like will find the same by addressing Oliver, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR GARDENer.—By a young man; Protestant; married; no family; thoroughly understaas the proper care of fast horses, and carriages and harness; also of a gentleman's place; three years' reference from last employer. Address B., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—FIRST-CLASS.—BY a single man, age twenty-eight; understands his business thoroughly; has six years' very best City references; don't either smoke or drink; will be found willing and obliging; can be highly recommended in this City. Address D. C., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; careful driver, thorough horseman; trustworthy in every respect; lived with first-class families in Europe and this country. Can be seen at present employer's private stable, No. 153 East 38th st.; ask for William.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Swede, three years in his last place; recommended as a very good gardener; first-class coachman; industrious, honest, and sober. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; is first-class groom; has no incumbrance; has been living in the country for the last five years; has first-class reference; no objections to the country. Call or address J. C. for two days at private stable No. 221 West 41st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE SCOTCHMAN; strictly sober; careful, accustomed City driver; thoroughly competent in the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; would make himself generally useful; City or country; City references. Address A. S., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; FIRST-class City driver; competent in all branches of his business; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; no objection to any part of the country. Apply for reference to S. W. Coe, No. 64 Leonard st., or address W. H. E., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, thoroughly competent in both branches; excellent driver; understands keeping a gentleman's place in proper order; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address E. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTant; sober, honest, and obliging; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages, and a careful City driver; best City reference. Call on or address J. M., No. 119 West 37th st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS first-class coachman; has four years' City references; honest, sober, industrious, and obliging. Address Coachman at Wright's harness store, No. 311 4th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man in a private family; is a good groom and a careful driver; is sober, honest, willing, and obliging; no objection to the country; City references given. Call or address W. M., 6 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, married; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; wife first-class cook; no family; good references. Address W. B., No. 64 Charlton st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; first-class man; can cheerfully recommend him to any one requiring his service; he is honest, sober, and industrious. Call or address No. 80 Reade st., or No. 221 2d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands the business; can give eleven years' best City reference; strictly temperate. Call or address T. K., at E. A. Packer's, No. 111 Broadway, room No. 29.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man as coachman and groom; is willing to help in a garden and make himself generally useful; has very good City reference; Address C. M., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; best reference from last and present employers. Address J., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,279 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG experience; understands his business well; is trustworthy and obliging; has first-class City and country references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 221 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER. —By a respectable single man; understands both departments; is trustworthy and reliable; good City reference from last employer. Address W. L., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTestant as coachman, gardener, or take charge of a small place; understands the care of horses, and good milker; best of reference. Address M. T., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A HIGHLY-respectable single man; understands gardening; is a careful driver; willing and obliging; very best City reference. Address F. D., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMEN.—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG men as coachmen, or can do any work; willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Call for two days at Church of Our Saviour, Dr. McCaffrey, Rector, 3d av., between 38th and 39th sts., from 9 to 12.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT MAN, (married,) as coachman in City or country; can put a hand to any kind of work; obliging every way; best reference. Call on or address for two days No. 65 West 44th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; excellent City reference from last employer as to capability, sobriety, &c. Call or address Spooner, No. 208 West 28th st., second floor, front.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business in all its branches; seven years' best City references. Call or address J. K., Nos. 521 and 523 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man from Canada; highly recommended; seven years with late employer in this City. Apply at No. 242 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS man in every respect; will be highly recommended. Address for two days N. E. F., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARdener.—By a young Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; reliable driver; good references. Address A. W., No. 322 East 66th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, (SINgle,) as coachman or groom; good City driver. Apply to or address C. B., No. 111 West 51st st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, JUST disengaged. For all particulars apply at Brewster & Co.'s, 14th st. and 5th av., or address G. G.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single young man; understands the proper care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, gardening if required; willing and obliging; twelve years' reference in the business. Address L. K., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single young man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is willing to assist in a garden or to make himself generally useful; the country preferred. Address J. C., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has the best of City references; willing, obliging, sober, and honest; thoroughly understands his business. Those wishing the like will find the same by addressing Robert, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FAITHFUL, reliable young man, Protestant, who is experienced in City and country driving; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages; understands gardening; City references. Address, for two days, Industry, Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable married man; careful, experienced driver; his wife is a first-class laundress; no family; both thoroughly competent; no objection to the country; has first-class references. Address J. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced man, (English,) who thoroughly understands his duties; can drive four-in-hand if required; six years' reference from last place. Address G. P., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman and groom; is a careful driver; best City reference; country preferred. Address J. N., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman, married, one child; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country. Address W. J., No. 45 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman, just disengaged. For all particulars apply at Brewster & Co., 14th st. and 5th av., or address G. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—I HAVE SOLD MY ESTABLISHment and wish to procure a good place for my coachman, who is a deserving man, having served me faithfully for years; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 138 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; CAN GIVE the best of references from first-class families for the past fifteen years; would prefer a permanent country place. Address P. B., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, one child; understands the entire management of horses and carriages; is a good vegetable gardener; two years' reference from last place. Address A. M., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and to work as plain vegetable gardener; can milk and tend furnace; good recommendations. Address T. P., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMily; thoroughly understands his business in all its capacity; wife is first-class laundress if required; has undoubted City reference. Address T. B., No. 246 West 38th st.

COACHMAN. — THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; steady and reliable, and good driver; on a gentleman's place; can do gardening if required. Address D. D., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business; single; satisfactory references; City or country. Call for two days at No. 1 East 20th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN IN all its branches; can give best City reference. Apply to A. R. Mothes, Madison Square Hotel, 21st st. and Broadway, his former employer.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS young man, (Protestant;) no objection to the country; best references. Call on, or address, for two days, J. F. R., private stable, No. 223 East 20th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; would prefer the care of road horses; good references furnished. Call or address W. C., No. 146 West 28th st., after 10 A. M., stable.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A GERMAN young man; single; understands French and German cooking; has good City references; wages $40. Address and inquire at No. 492 3d av., cigar store.

FARMER, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERIcan Protestant married man, aged thirty years, who can do all kinds of farm-work, sow seeds, work with machines, drive horses and oxen, plow, &c.; wife would live in cottage and wash for family; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARM-WORK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A DANish Protestant man and wife, aged 34 years; no children, (speak English;) man can do all kinds of farm-work; drive horses and oxen, milk, care cattle, & c.; wife all kinds of house-work; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED man to take charge of farm and plain gardening; no incumbrance; best of reference. Address O. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

FARMER—DAIRYWOMAN.—BY A MARRIED man; no incumbrance; understands farming, and care of stock; wife, first-class dairywoman. Call or address No. 236 East 29th st., top floor.

FARMER AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN as first-class farmer and groom; able and willing to take charge of farm, horses, cows, and carriages; two years' reference. Address H., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS WORKing farmer and manager of a gentleman's place; wife a good butter maker; no incumbrances; first-class reference from last employer. Address Scotch Farmer, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO UNDERstands the care of fruits, flowers, and vegetables thoroughly; laying out and care of grounds, management of pits and frames, care of flowers under glass, and general work on a gentleman's place; excellent references. Address, for three days, G. N., care of C. W. Opdyke, No. 25 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ENGLISH; no family; thoroughly understands green-houses, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; fully competent to take charge of a first-class place; good reference; wife is a good laundress. Address J. H. B., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, PRACTICAL MAN; good florist, fruit and vegetable gardener, under glass and out doors; understands general management of a gentleman's place; will care horse or cow if necessary; has good City reference. Address J., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNderstands his business in all its branches; any gentleman wanting such a man may inquire of James Fleming, No. 67 Nassau st., for reference, or address F. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—SINGLE MAN, WHO THOROUGHly understands gardening, such as flowers, fruit, and vegetables, and makes himself generally useful; ten years' reference from his last employer. Address H. P., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO HAS a most thorough knowledge of gardening in every branch, both forcing and outside culture of grapes, peaches, flowers, and vegetables. Call or address J., at Alfred Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands fruits, flowers, and vegetables; willing to be generally useful; no objection to take care of a horse; excellent City reference. Address D. K., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables; can care a horse if required; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; five years' reference. Address J. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A NORWEGIAN, SINGLE; CAN furnish satisfactory references from all his employers. Address C. N., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THAT THOROUGHLY understands green-house and graperies; married, without family; those in want of a good vegetable and fruit gardener will find one in the advertiser, with seven years' reference. Address O. P., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, NOT afraid of work, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches, flowers, fruit, and vegetables; cold and hot graperies; fifteen years of unquestionable reference. Address P. H., Box 204 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (MARRIED,) with small family; thoroughly understands all green-houses and graperies and all out-door work; good reference from last place. Apply to John Ward, Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; PRACTICAL in the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables; is competent, trustworthy, and obliging, as four years' recommendations will certify. Address J. R., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN married man who understands the business thoroughly. Call on or address F. Steinhaussen, florist, Essex st., East Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH GARdener, competent in all branches; twenty years experience in this country. Address A. S., Jardinier, No. 22 South 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, JUST arrived in this City, as body servant, to travel with a gentleman; wages no object. Address N. E. Y., No. 216 West 29th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room 13.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS porter in a store; speaks French and German fluently; three years' City reference. Address L., No. 127 West 31st st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT single man aged twenty-five years; speaks English; can take care of horses and drive, milk, and care cattle, do plain gardening and general work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN ON A gentleman's place; is a good stone mason and understands farming and the care of horses and cattle; can bring references of five years from his last place. Address D. S. B., Box No. 187 Morristown, N. J.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE; A thorough waiter, neat and obliging; has the best City references; is competent, sober, and industrious; is amiable; speaks English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN PRIvate family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; the best references can be given for honesty and sobriety. Address M. C. G., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS the duties of a gentleman's house; two years in last place; will be recommended by four bankers now in City. Address M., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT WAITER, having good references, in a private family. Address Zevey, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as first-class waiter in a private family, where he will be found thoroughly competent and obliging; best City references. Address J. M., 169 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH WAITER in a private family. Call at present employer's, No. 8 Lexington av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in private family; best City references. Call for two days at Nos. 152 and 154 East 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family or boarding-house; has no objection to drive and wait or to make himself generally useful; is willing; references. Address W. R., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; no objection to go to the country; best City reference. Call or address No. 192 Greene st.

WAITER. — BY AN AMERICAN BOY, AGED seventeen, speaking French, to assist with the waiter, and to make himself generally useful around the house; good reference. Call at 232 West 41st st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before April 3 draws interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

By the terms of an agreement made in August, 1875, between this company and a majority of its bondholders and stockholders, it was provided that the bonds and past-due coupons of certain issues should be surrendered, and that new bonds, preferred stock, and land scrip should be issued and accepted as payment thereof, and that said bonds and coupons are to be deposited subject to the order of the undersigned Trustees, to be held by them solely for the purpose of carrying said agreement into effect according to its terms; the deposit to be made either in the Associatie Cassa in Amsterdam, Holland, or in the Union Bank of London, in England, or in the United States Trust Company in New-York.

The bonds to be surrendered are those known as bonds of the Main Line $3,000,000 mortgage of 1864, the Main Line $6,000,000 mortgage of 1868, the $1,200,000 Branch Line mortgage of 1862, and the outstanding $1,134,000 of the $2,800,000 Branch Line mortgage of October, 1865, and the outstanding $1,000,000 bonds of the mortgage of 1870, together with all past due coupons.

The aggregate amount of the outstanding bonds of the various issues above named is about $11,500,000, of which more than $9,000,000 have already been deposited in pursuance of said agreement, and all holders of any of said bonds who desire to participate in the advantages of said agreement are required to deposit their bonds and the past-due coupons thereon, as above provided, within thirty days from this date.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1876.

GEO. S. COE,
JOHN S. BARNES,
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, } Trustees.
J. CARP,
J. C. DE VRIES.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,963	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876.

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
Cash capital, $200,000.
Offices, No. 348 Broadway, New-York Life Insurance Building, corner of Leonard st.

DIRECTORS.

JACOB CAMPBELL,	ZIMRI WEST,
ELISHA BROOKS,	FREDERICK S. MYERS,
CHARLES E. FLEMING,	OLIN G. WALBRIDGE,
RUSSELL H. HOADLEY,	AARON S. ROBBINS,
EDWARD HOTCHKISS,	S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
HENRY SIDENBERG,	
WILLIAM D. RYDER,	EDWIN G. FRELIGH,
JOHN L. DANIELS,	JOSEPH H. DIDIER,
FREDERICK HAZELTON,	WILLIAM PHELPS,
H. O. HOTCHKISS,	AUGUST POTTIER,
SAMUEL HAWK,	WILLIAM W. WATSON,
JOSEPH S. LOWERY,	HENRY L. HOTCHKISS,
JOHN B. SNOOK,	HENRY J. ROBINSON,
GEORGE A. LEAVITT,	CHARLES H. MEIGS,
JOHN NESBIT,	RICHARD M. EVERIT,
WM. H. BEADLESTON.	

OFFICERS.
EDWARD HOTCHKISS, President.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Vice President.
ROBT. M. G. DODGE, Secretary.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

WE OFFER
$50,000
CHOICE ILLINOIS COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Interest and principal payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

Entire debt........$100,000
Value of property........9,000,000

These bonds are extra desirable.
We have also $100,000 other good, safe, and profitable bonds, issued by municipalities, at fair rates. For further information address

A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
NO. 12 WALL ST.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF "WESTERN EXTENSION" FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE "NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY."—In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale entered December 7, 1875, in the action entitled: Supreme Court, Tompkins County, Delos DeWolf et al., Trustees, plaintiffs, against The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company et al., defendants.

The undersigned Referee, duly appointed therein, hereby gives notice that he will attend, at his office, No. 182 Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., to take proof of the ownership and amount of such bonds, and the owners and holders thereof are required to appear before the said Referee at the time and place aforesaid, and present their claims and proof of ownership and amount of said bonds.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1876.

D. IRA BAKER.

BOSTON, March 3, 1876.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, April 14, at 11 o'clock, to act upon a revision of the by-laws, more especially with reference to regulating the action of the Board of Directors in regard to leases and extensions, as indicated in the last annual report.

In order to give Eastern Stockholders who may be unable to attend the Chicago meeting an opportunity to discuss matters and give their votes or proxies understandingly, an informal meeting will be held at the Parker House, on WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the board.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Chairman.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY

Bonds and Revocations are deposited daily in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The amount claimed for "Balestier plan" is diminished daily by numerous revocations. The majority is largely in favor of "Bondholders' plan." A union of all in this plan (which aims to protect the property and preserve the first and second mortgage bondholders' interests) is cordially invited. Bondholders will please send their bonds and revocations to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

A. MAIN, Secretary Reorganizing Committee.
No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, AND OTHER A 1 INVESTMENT SECURITIES. Our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent.; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
Bankers, Stock Brokers, and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Defaulted Railroad Bonds bought and sold.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1876.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company: Proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of THURSDAY, 13th inst., at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall st., New-York, for the sale to him of the whole or any part of $9,500 principal of said bonds for the purpose of the sinking fund.

ROBERT BAYARD, Acting Trustee.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE CO.

Bonds Nos. 9, 13, 104, 143, 169, 170, 171, 182, 226, 269, 293, 305, 323, 350, 362, 371, 379, 454, 480, 483 have been drawn for redemption May 1, 1876, at $1,050 each, at the office in New-York of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Interest on the above bonds will cease May 1, 1876.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN,
WILLIAM TRACY, } Trustees.
WILLIAM B. ALLISON.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Great importance to eight per cent. bondholders and stockholders. Send address to S. WARD, Post Office Box No. 4,735.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

$165,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFIces to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 15, 1876.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and the transaction of such other lawful business as may be presented, will be held at the company's offices, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours of the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1876, at the office of the company, corner 2d av. and 63d st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 10.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, March 29, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-rooms on TUESDAY, April 11, 1876. Poll open from 7:30 to 8:30 P. M.

A. S. FRISSELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, March 30, 1876.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE following-named railroad bonds, due April 1, will be paid at this office:

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN SINKING FUND OF 1879,
LAKE SHORE DIVIDEND,
CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA THIRD MORTGAGE,
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO SECOND MORTGAGE,
BUFFALO AND ERIE FIRST MORTGAGE,
LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN SINKING FUND OF 1882.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1876.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend on the preferred stock of this company, of $7 per share, has been declared out of the net earnings of 1874, and a further dividend of $7 per share out of the net earnings of 1875, said dividends to be paid on the 10th day of April next, in the consolidated sinking fund bonds of this company.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 23d day of March, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 10th day of April next. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Trustees and Receivers of the COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, will pay on behalf of the said Railway Company, on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City, the following named interest coupons in arrear on mortgage bonds secured on portions of said company's railroad line, viz.:

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1876, on ten per cent. bonds of Indiana Central Railway Company; coupons due Oct. 1, 1875, on seven per cent. bonds of Union and Logansport Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1876.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. R. FOSDICK,
Trustees, &c., and Receivers of Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1876.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid by this company April 20, 1876.

Transfer-books close April 3, and open April 21, 1876. FRED'K. H. GIBBENS, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 38 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1876.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the subscribers under the firm of CECIL, STOUT & THAYER, expires this day by limitation.

JOHN R. CECIL,
JACOB STOUT,
STEPHEN H. THAYER.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of STOUT & THAYER, for the transaction of a commission business in gold, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

JACOB STOUT,
Member of the Gold and Stock Exchanges.
STEPHEN H. THAYER,
Member of the Stock Exchange.

OFFICE OF HENRY T. GODET & CO., STOCK AND GOLD BROKERS, No. 25 NEW ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1876.

MR. C. H. HARRIS THIS DAY RETIRES from, and Mr. Nathan Thayer becomes a member of, our firm.

HENRY T. GODET & CO.

THE FIRM OF DAVID MORRISON & SON is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be continued by DAVID MORRISON, at No. 383 Broadway.

DAVID MORRISON,
WILLIAM A. MORRISON.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1876.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.

H. COHN,
A. C. D'HENZEL. } Principals.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Last term begins April 12.

$175 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; BOYS under 14. Address ALL RIGHT, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—APPLY FOR CIRCUlar stating method, &c., to Prof. B. KUTTNER, No. 993 2d av.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS has removed to No. 924 6th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN OF INTELLIGENCE, GENTEEL appearance, and average tact, for a permanent, legitimate, and profitable business, that will pay 400 per cent. on the investment. Men with $20, $50, or $100 that wish to realize something for their time and trouble are requested to call or send for particulars. $1 samples free to men who mean business, but not to street-talkers, peddlers, and boys.

H. N. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—A NURSE, TO GO OUT OF THE CITY, a French woman, who is a good seamstress and well recommended, to take care of two young children and sew. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. at No. 141 5th av.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY IN THE City, a Protestant English or Scotch waiter; no objections to a person just landed with good old country references. The gentleman can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' Office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, OR A SINGLE man, for dairy and other work on a stock farm on Long Island. Address or apply to No. 424 West 20th st., Monday and Tuesday evenings, after 7 o'clock.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress, with good references. Apply at No. 22 East 30th st., on Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS in a family of five; one who will assist in the chamber-work two days in the week. Apply at No. 28 West 17th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND SEAMstress at No. 139 5th av.; none need apply without good City references.

DRAW HANDS WANTED, ON BRUSHES. No. 257 North 6th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS LAUNdress and chamber-maid. Call at 411 West 23d st.

WANTED—COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND GENeral work. R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA......WED., April 5|BOTHNIA...WED., April 19
CHINA......WED., April 12|ABYSSINIA..Wed., Ap'l 26

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION..........SATURDAY.......APRIL 1
GULF STREAM..........WEDNESDAY....APRIL 5

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent

Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sangler.......Tuesday, April 4, at 2 P. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.......Tuesday, April 18, at 1 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez..Tuesday, April 25, at 4 P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING..........................April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO..............................April 18, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA.............................April 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........................May 2, at 1 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

REPUBLIC..................SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC..................SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC....................SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..................SATURDAY, April 29, at 9:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF INDIANA..................Thursday, April 6
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.............Thursday, April 20
STATE OF VIRGINIA.................Thursday, May 4

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to **AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,** No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE STATE LINE STEAMER

STATE OF INDIANA

WILL SAIL FROM THE COMPANY'S PIER, FOOT OF CANAL ST., NORTH RIVER, AT NOON ON THURSDAY, THE 6TH INST.

Passengers booked to Belfast, Liverpool, London, and Paris at low rates. Apply to

AUSTIN, BALDWIN, & CO.,

AGENTS, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—The STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA will sail April 20.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA..........Thursday, April 13, at 8:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen..April 8, 3 P. M.|England....April 22, 3 P. M.
Helvetia..April 15, 9:30 A. M.|Italy....April 29, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates.

Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKER......Sat., April 8 | MAIN........Sat., April 22
ODER........Sat., April 15 | WESER.......Sat., April 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..................................$100 gold
Second cabin.................................60 gold
Steerage.....................................30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, April 29, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, May 6, at 2 P. M.

from Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN PASSAGE..............$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE...................................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ASSYRIA.................SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M.
VICTORIA................SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

Notice,---Change of Piers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA AND PACIFIC PORTS, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY will sail THURSDAY, April 20, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, for Aspinwall, connecting, via Panama Railroad, at Panama with first-class steam-ships for ports as above.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,

NO. 6 BOWLING GREEN.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. ACAPULCO..........SATURDAY, April 15, 12 noon

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

GREAT REPUBLIC....................................May 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

WILMINGTON..........................TUESDAY, March 28
COLUMBUS............................THURSDAY, April 6

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS..................................April 12.
ETNA..................................April 26.

FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI:

ATLAS.................................April 20.
CLARIBEL..............................May 11.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..................Saturday, April 1
CITY OF MERIDA....................Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.................Thursday, April 13

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA....................Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF MEXICO....................Tuesday, May 2

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 16 and May 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, steamboat Jas. W. Baldwin leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Thomas Cornell Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK; also, for STUYVESANT and intermediate landings. Steamer NEW CHAMPION, from Canal st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer McMANUS, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from Leroy st., 5 P. M.

OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer Andrew Harder, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer Monitor, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS LEAVE Pier No. 41 North River daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M. for Albany and all points North and West.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M. EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M.—For Easton.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

For Dunellen, 6:15 A. M.; 3:30, 5:00, 6:30, 12:00 P. M.

For Somerville, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, 9:30 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 2:40 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of a small Scotch TERRIER, answering to the name of "Bob." Lost on Sunday from No. 11 West 21st st.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen Sts., New-York.

SPRING OPENING.

NEW GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

MILLINERY SILKS

BASKET SILKS, FAILLE DES INDES, FROSTED. TWILLED SILKS—POILT DE SOIES, MIGNON. FAILLE SILKS—TORQUOISE, PONTILLE, BAYARD. DIAGONAL SILKS—FOULARDE, MARCELINES, &c., DESIRABLE SHADES.

BLACK DRESS SILKS

At 75c., 88c., 95c., $1, $1 15.

CACHEMIRE FINISH, $1 20, $1 25, $1 45, $1 65, $1 85, $2, up.

ATTENTION INVITED TO THIS DEPARTMENT.

GROS GRAIN RIBBONS.

2,000 CARTONS, ALL SILK. { 5, 9c. 7, 10c. 9, 11c. 12, 16c. 16, 20c. } ALL COLORS.

SASH RIBBONS. { 6-inch, 13c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c. per yard. 7-inch, 38c., 45c., 50c., 55c., 65c., up, yard. }

Some of these are really fine in quality and are HALF REGULAR PRICES.

AUCTION PURCHASE OF

LACES.

Real Guipure, from 1¼ inch to 3 inch, 20c. up to 75c. yard.

Large lots of Silk Yak Laces, from 1 to 2½ inches, 8c. up to 25c. yard.

Real Point Applique Laces at one-third regular price.

HAMBURG EDGING AND INSERTINGS.

Another purchase at 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c. up. EXAMINE

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

5,000 PIECES MARABRONT.

PASSEMENTERIES, BEADED AND PLAIN.

SILK CROCHET, METAL, PEARL AND JET BUTTONS.

Job lot of Dollar Silk Fringes at 25c. per yard.

FANCY GOODS.

Hat Pins, Ornaments, Veil and Shawl Pins. Novelties in Fans. Real Shell Combs. Ladies' Back Combs, 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c., up. Silver, Gilt, and Gold Jewelry, and ten thousand other articles.

WENCK'S PERFUMES.

Each bottle guaranteed.

BARGAINS IN STATIONERY.

CORSETS.

EXAMINE OUR STOCK, IT WILL REPAY.

At 35c., 43c., 59c., 65c., 75c., 85c., 93c.

At $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, up. Extraordinary for the money.

New styles in Paniers, Bustles, &c.

LEATHER GOODS.

POCKET-BOOKS, 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 35c., 50c., up to the finest.

Leather Sachels, 50c., 65c., 75c., $1, up to the finest quality.

SILVER PLATED WARE

below MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

FINEST MAKES ONLY KEPT.

BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.

5,000 Dozens, running from 8c. to $1 25 pair, suitable for children, ladies, and men.

FULL LINE of SUMMER MERINO AND GAUZE UNDERWEAR.

PURCHASED THIS WEEK, THOUSAND OF DOZENS of LADIES' SILK TIES at 10c., 15c., and 20c.

500 Dozens, brocaded, with tassel fringes, 25c. up.

100 Dozens, new styles, Berlin, Lisle, and silk Gloves, in one, two, and three buttons, 15c., 18c., 20c., and 25c. per pair up.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST., NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.,

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASS THE DOOR, AND CONNECT WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH.

STRAW GOODS

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

SWISS AND AMERICAN CHIP HATS,

BEST QUALITIES.

Ladies' Plain and Combination Colors, $1 each.
Misses' Plain and Combination Colors, 88c. each.
Children's Plain and Combination Colors, 75c. each.

SECOND QUALITY.

Ladies, Misses, and Children, 50 cents each.

SUPERFINE QUALITY

SEVEN ENDS, REAL CHIPS, ALL SHAPES, COMBINATIONS AND COLORS, $1 35.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

Real French Chips, $1 25, $1 38, $1 50, $1 63 to $5. Finish and shapes cannot be found elsewhere.

REAL PARAGON PANAMAS FROM $2 25 to $5.

MANUFACTURERS

OF THE WATERPROOF, IMPERIAL, CHIP, LEGHORN, AND PANAMA BRAID ROUND HATS, EVERY SHAPE, COLOR, AND COMBINATION. } 65 cents.

Children's School Hats, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
500 cases Sailor Hats, 50c., 56c., 63c., 75c. Bargains.

GENTS' SILK DRESS HATS

At $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5.

THE VERY BEST MANUFACTURED, $7.

GENTS' AND BOYS' SOFT AND STIFF FELT HATS, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, up.

Children's Felt, Cloth, and Staw Hats, (novelties,) 25c., 35c., 45c., 63c.

WE SHALL EXHIBIT OVER 5,000 CASES OF HATS TO-DAY, COMPRISING ALL THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND,

NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN ST., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

ANDREWS' PATENT PASSENGER ELEVATORS CONSTANTLY RUNNING ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, CONNECTING WITH OUR BONNET DEPARTMENT, (SECOND FLOOR,) AND FIVE UPPER FLOORS.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

JOBBING ROOM.

1,000 CASES OF STRAW GOODS.
750 PIECES MILLINERY SILKS.
5,000 CARTONS GROS GRAIN AND OTHER RIBBONS.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS—VERY LARGE STOCK.
LACES,
CRAPES,
AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS.

SEVEN PER CENT. ALLOWED FOR CASH.

10,000 DOZEN

KID GLOVES

at $3, $6, $7 50, $9—Regular.

ALSO FULL LINES OF OUR MONOGRAM GLOVE. CANNOT BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE. } $10 50 NET. BEST GLOVE IN AMERICA FOR THE PRICE.

EDWD. W. RIDLEY & SONS,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND, 50 TO 70 ALLEN ST.,

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASS THE DOOR AND CONNECT WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING!

Extraordinary Bargains

IN

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls

LORD & TAYLOR

Have just opened

Two cases REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, purchased at the last LONDON AUCTION SALE AT PRICES LOWER THAN SIMILAR QUALITIES HAVE BEEN SOLD FOR YEARS, and will offer them on

TUESDAY, APRIL 4,

REAL INDIA FILLED CENTRES, at $75, $85, $95, $115, BEING ABOUT ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.

BEAUTIFUL BLACK AND SCARLET

STELLA SHAWLS,

AT $25, GOOD VALUE $50.
AT $40, GOOD VALUE $60.
AT $50, GOOD VALUE $75.
AT $65, GOOD VALUE $90.

A large stock of BROCHE, PAISLEY, and IMITATION INDIA SHAWLS at POPULAR PRICES.

THOSE IN PURSUIT OF BARGAINS SHOULD CALL EARLY.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

SPECIAL

INDUCEMENTS

IN

CARPETINGS

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Corner Broadway and 19th St.,

Will offer on MONDAY a large line of

Five-Frame Body Brussels

AT $1 75 PER YARD.

Extra Quality Tapestry Brussels,

AT $1 10 PER YARD.

Extra Super Ingrains,

AT $1 PER YARD.

New and Elegant Patterns

IN

French Moquettes,
Axminsters,
Royal Wiltons,
Tournays,
Crossley's Velvets,
Body Brussels,
Three-Plys and Ingrains,
English and American Oil-Cloths,
Linoleum, &c., &c.

The above stock contains many EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, and together forming the most COMPLETE and VARIED ASSORTMENT offered this season, and at the lowest prices.

SPRING AND SUMMER

TRIMMED ROUND HATS AND BONNETS,

Imported this week per steamers

BALTIC AND ALGERIA.

ALSO OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

SPECIAL OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5,

THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

Inspection solicited. Every facility will be afforded for the examination of our stock.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.

Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

GRAND CENTRAL DRY AND FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

Unlike any other in the country.

ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS.

Foreign goods all our own importation.

Novelties by every steamer.

Orders by mail attended to with special care.

Catalogues free.

14th st. and 6th av., New-York.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of fine Millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., 200 models, best makers.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAPHET M. THORPE and EDMUND A. THORPE, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Japhet M. Thorpe and Edmund A. Thorpe, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 27th day March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL PERRY and CHARLES S. PERRY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN L. HOBSON, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

NO. 5,381.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the BRENTWOOD COAL COMPANY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said court.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the Brentwood Coal Company, a corporation lately carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon its own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 14th day of March A. D. 1876.

GEORGE H. CAREY, Assignee, No. 10 Wall st., New-York City.

mh27-1aw3wM*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORDERS FOR CLEARING HOUSES AND ships of all kinds of insects, and the INDIAN INSECT POWDERS and MAGNETIC PASTE sold, wholesale and retail, at H. S. DANZIGER'S Office, 57 Bowery

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT board, in West 21st st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the entire second floor, handsomely furnished; the present occupants will vacate on or before the 1st of May, when possession can be had; unexceptionable references given and required. Address P. J., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 412, WEST.—Nicely furnished front room on second floor, with board; hot and cold water; convenient to elevated railway cars and Broadway stage; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE BOARD IN A private family; no other boarders; everything home-like; within ten minutes' walk of the depot; references exchanged. Address F. H., Post Office, Elizabeth, N. J.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A desirable suite of rooms on second and third floors, with board; house first class and location unexceptionable.

A PLEASANT SECOND-STORY ROOM WITH board at No. 24 West 10th st., will be recommended by present occupant; references given and required.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—HAVING CHANGED proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations; apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

TWO GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN AND wife can obtain a back parlor, with good board and home comforts; terms, $17 per week. No. 58 West Washington place.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, third and fourth floors, with or without board; permanent or transient; dining-room parlor floor; no May moving.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—FRONT SUITS AND rooms; southern exposure; furnished or unfurnished; superior board; will shortly be vacated; arrangements can be made now.

MRS. ROBERTS, FORMERLY OF THE Westminster and Westmoreland Hotels, now at Nos. 279, 281, and 283 4th av., will have vacancies occurring during April. Apply at No. 283.

NO. 684 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 56TH ST.—A widow lady, having a four-story brown-stone house, desires to let with board one or two rooms, to gentlemen only; rooms large and fine. Terms very moderate.

WELL-FURNISHED, SUNNY FRONT rooms on second floor, with excellent table; terms very low to a permanent family; references. No. 41 West 16th st.

NO. 46 EAST 21ST ST.—LARGE FRONT fourth-story room, with board; also, basement room; two large third-story rooms vacated the 15th; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 140, CORNER 19TH ST.—An elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor, connecting, and with every convenience, to let, with or without private table; references.

FIFTH AND 6TH AVS.—NO. 48 WEST 15TH ST.—Parties looking for pleasant rooms, with board for the Summer months, can make liberal arrangements in a first-class house; references.

FIFTH AV., CORNER OF 31ST ST., NO. 299.—Furnished apartments and rooms, with breakfast only. Apply as above; references exchanged.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND floor, front, and one single room, with board. No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

NO. 31 WEST 18TH ST.—PARTIES DESIRING rooms and board in a first-class house, singly or en suite, can be accommodated.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123—FRONT ROOM AND HALL bedroom to let, with board; Summer prices; table unexceptionable.

ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD.—NO. 39 West 14th st.; best references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To be vacated April 5—Three front rooms, with board.

BOARD WITH PLEASANT ROOMS—ALL modern conveniences; but few boarders. Call at No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 33 WEST 22D ST.—DESIRABLE SECOND-floor rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly; no moving; reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with or without board. Moderate terms for the Summer.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suites of apartments on first and third floors, with or without private table.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—WITH BOARD, LARGE sunny back parlor, with private bath; also, rooms on fourth floor, for gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 32 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Rooms, with board; table board at moderate prices; references.

NO. 326 LEXINGTON AV.—THIRD-STORY front room to rent, with board, to two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; no moving in May.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Second-story front, also rooms for gentlemen, with excellent board.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, FOR ONE or two gentlemen, 102 West 28th st., near 6th av.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board; no moving; reference.

NO. 31 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM, with board; references.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—SUITES AND SINGLE rooms, with or without board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BELOW 34TH st., board for gentleman and wife; unfurnished room; gentleman about two weeks in month. Address, with terms and reference, COMMERCIAL, Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED.—A SUPERIOR LADY TEACHer of piano and singing would teach in a first-class family in compensation or in part. Address P. R., Box 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 19 WEST 26TH ST. — HANDSOMELY furnished apartments en suite or separately, on or about May 1, at Summer prices; engagements made now. F. LACHENMEYER.

ELEGANT FRONT SUITE—SECOND FLOOR, for gentlemen, without board, in private family; all appointments first-class. No. 33 West 23d st.

AT NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.—FURNISHED hall room on fourth floor, without board, for a refined gentleman only; terms moderate.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING AT YONKERS would take a few boarders for the Summer or permanently. Address Post Office Box 641, Yonkers, N. Y.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL mortgage, executed by JULIUS KIRCHER to WILLIAM HOFFMANN, dated the thirty-first day of August, 1875, upon which default has been made, I will expose for sale at public auction on THURSDAY, the sixth day of April, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, at Nos. 619, 621, 623, and 625 East Fifteenth street, in the City of New-York, the property mortgaged, and which is described in said mortgage as follows: "The buildings, sheds, cisterns, furnaces, boilers and engine, with gear and machinery, tools, wet mills, crushing mills, mixer, &c., and other mills, forge and tools, tubs, pumps, empty barrels, and packing boxes; all raw material used for manufacturing ultra-marine, as calcined clay, brimstone, sulphate or salt cake; all the ultra-marine now made or in the course of manufacture, and all other chattels on the premises of the works heretofore called Manhattan Ultra-marine Works, located at Nos. 619 to 625 East Fifteenth street, in the City of New York." The terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale.—Dated New-York March 30, 1876.

JNO. BASSETT, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee.

By W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE OF fine watches, diamonds, silver-plated ware, cutlery, &c.—On account of removal and declining the retail business, . . B. BYNNER will offer at auction on MONDAY, April 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his store, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring st., his entire stock of watches, diamonds, silver-plated ware, counters, show-cases, fire-proof safes, and all the fixtures of the store.

The above stock consists in part of a full line of fine American and Swiss watches and diamonds, and a large and general stock of fine gold jewelry; also a full line of silver-plated ware, consisting of tea sets, salvers, water sets, tea and coffee urns, knives, forks, and spoons.

Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

The sale will continue through the week.

TUNIS JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

Old stand, No. 37 Nassau st.

ON TUESDAY, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK, AT our salesroom, No. 37 Nassau st., fine sale of second-hand furniture removed from a suburban residence.

On WEDNESDAY, at No. 659 Lexington av., handsome Household Furniture.

P. S.—Particular attention given to sales of household furniture at private residences. At our store all our sales are arranged and displayed with that regard to the best interest of buyer and seller, which has given our salesroom so marked a preference in public estimation, as witness the large stock of goods from City and suburban residences on every sale day, and the immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen attending them.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PAYment has been stopped on two notes, for $1,350 each, made by E. A. Billings, payable to "The Trojan Marble Company," dated May 1, 1875, one payable in twelve months and the other in sixteen months, at the National Exchange Bank in Troy, N. Y. All persons are cautioned against negotiating them.

CHRISTIE & BOARDMAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Another of the series of LEGITIMATE AND STANDARD PLAYS will be given MONDAY, APRIL 3, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, also SATURDAY MATINEE, and will consist of the first production here of the beautiful petite drama, called TEARS, IDLE TEARS, with Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE in his original character of WILFRED CUMBERLEDGE

Mr. J. W. SHANNON..........as..........Dr. STORRS
Mr. J. W. CARROLL..........as..........DAVEY
Miss IONE BURKE............as..Mrs. CUMBERLEDGE
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON...........as..The OLD NURSE
Miss ETHEL THORNSTON.......as..........WILSON
Little ALLIE DORRINGTON..as..........The CHILD

After which will be presented Sheridan's brilliant comedy of

THE RIVALS, with

Mr. JOHN GILBERT....as..SIR ANTHONY ABSOLUTE
Mr. HARRY BECKETT...as..............BOB ACRES
Mr. W. R. FLOYD......as..SIR LUCIUS O'TRIGGER
Mr. C. A. STEVENSON..as.....CAPTAIN ABSOLUTE
Mr. J. W. CARROLL....as..............FALKLAND
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND....as..................DAVID
Mr. C. E. EDWIN......as....................FAG
Mr. W. J. LEONARD....as...........The COACHMAN
Miss ADA DYAS........as.........LYDIA LANGUISH
Mme. PONISI..........as..........Mrs. MALAPROP
Miss IONE BURKE......as..................JULIA
Miss KATE BARTLETT...as...................LUCY

A NEW COMEDY-DRAMA of powerful interest and original construction, written expressly for this theatre, and which has been in preparation for some time, will shortly be produced.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers........Messrs. Shook & Palmer

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, WITH A GREAT CAST AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, The reigning New-York success,

FERREOL.

This is the first time that a New-York success has been offered to the Brooklyn public at the same time it was being given to the New-York public.

NO PAINS HAS BEEN SPARED TO MAKE THIS THE EQUAL IN EVERY RESPECT OF THE NEW-YORK REPRESENTATIONS.

Matinee of FERREOL on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

NATIONAL

ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23d st. and 4th av.

THE FIFTY-FIRST GRAND ANNUAL

EXHIBITION OF

PAINTINGS

NOW OPEN,

Day and Evening.

ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

AN EVENING OF ENGLISH GLEES COMPLIMENTARY TO MISS BEEBE AND MISS FINCH, will be given AT CHICKERING HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, April 6, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets at $1, with reserved seats, may be obtained at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.

Ristori's Medea.

Crime and Justice. Innocents.

Carter's Dog.

Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE MUSIC.

"Kiss Me and Call Me your Darling," Horsley, 35c.; "The Promenade," (Rhapsodie for piano,) Pattison, 60c.; "Sweet Birds," by author of "Little Robin, tell Kitty I'm Coming," Persley, 35c.; "The Soldier's Return," (piano,) Kleber, 50c.; "Signing and Singing," English and Italian words, editions for different voices, Albites, 40c.; "Auroral Flashes," A. H. Wood, 60c.; "The Acrobatic Nigs," Bennett, 30c.; "Robins of the Woodland," De Wier, 50c. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; branch store, No. 39 Union square, New-York.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway. Evenings, 8 o'clock; Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 o'clock. Largest combination, best entertainment in New-York. Original, piquant, voluptuous, beautiful, artistic. Thirty most beautiful female models in the world. Mlle. Ninon Duclos. New series of Sensational Tableaux. Centennial Levee. Days of '76. Humorous Melange. Horace Weston. Great Elviro. Beautiful Zitella. Peerless Richmond. St. John Brothers. Protean Mackley. Melange of Sixty Artists. Unprecedented in New-York.

A CONCERT, KINDLY VOLUNTEERED by the MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, and Mr. RICHARD HOFFMANN, will be given April 7, 1876, at 8 o'clock P. M., in aid of the WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION, at Chickering Hall. Tickets, at $2 each, for sale at Chickering Hall, Schirmer's, Schuberth's, and Marten's music stores, and at the office of Messrs. Kemeys & Cox, No. 51 Exchange place.

APTOMMAS' HARP RECITALS. MATINEE. Steinway Hall, THURSDAY, April 6, 2 P. M. The same programme that recently has been enthusiastically received at all the European courts. Tickets at all the music sellers' and the hall.

DR. JOHN LORD

ON ALEXANDER HAMILTON, AT ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY, 11:30. THE LAST LECTURE OF COURSE.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until THURSDAY, April 13, 1876, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say ten thousand (10,000) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand two hundred (1,200) cords of oak, and nine hundred (900) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Eight thousand (8,000) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, four hundred (400) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long. The pine wood must be of the best quality Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut per load for sawing and the price per cut per load for splitting, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1877. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for put ing and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, JAMES M. HALSTED, CHARLES PLACE, DAVID WETMORE, HENRY P. WEST, } Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of April, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school-house, to be erected on the north side of East 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,

Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 17th day of April next, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of an outside iron stairway at Colored Grammar School No. 2, on South 5th av., near Broome st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

ALBERT KLAMROTH,
WILLIAM DOWD,
HENRY P. WEST,
DAVID WETMORE,
ERNEST CAYLUS,

Committee on Colored Schools.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 30, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14TH ST.

THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 7, 1876, at 8 o'clock, First appearance in Italian opera of MME. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM. LA TRAVIATA.

MME E. PAPPENHEIM..........as..........Violetta
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI............as....Alfredo Germont
SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA........as....Giorgio Germont

Miss Cooney, Phillips, Barberis, Landini, Barili.

Musical Director and Conductor....MAX MARETZEK

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 8, at 1:30, GRAND TITIENS FAREWELL MATINEE prior to her departure for Europe on Saturday, April 15. NORMA. NORMA.

MLLE. THERESA TITIENS in her unrivaled character of NORMA.

Miss Beaumont, Mr. Tom Karl, Signor Reina.

MONDAY, April 10. GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE. Farewell testimonial to MLLE. THERESA TITIENS.

The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday morning, April 5, at Academy of Music and 114 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..............................Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Over at 10:55.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY.

FERREOL is the most exquisite drama, in everything which constitutes the excellence of a drama, ever exhibited in an American theatre by an American company.—*Evening Mail.*

FERREOL. Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. E. Lamb, C. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond.

The scenes, by Mr. R. Marston, are accurate reproductions of the interior of a noted château in the south of France, and are the most beautiful stage sets ever exhibited in this theatre.

SATURDAY, April 8, THIRD MATINEE of FERREOL.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES six days in advance at Tyson's New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

PIQUE!

SEVENTEENTH WEEK.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. EVERY NIGHT at 7:45. Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

PIQUE.

120th to 128th performance of AUGUSTIN DALY'S greatest play.

Miss Fanny Davenport,

Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Drew, Mr. Rockwell, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Nunes, and Mr. John Brougham.

PIQUE MATINEES.

WEDNESDAY at 1..................SATURDAY at 1:30.

*** 150th performance of PIQUE, FRIDAY, April 28.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

EXTRA PIQUE MATINEE, WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 22D ST. EIGHTH WEEK.

Every evening at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2.

Mr. G. F. ROWE'S New Humorous Comedy.

BRASS, BRASS, BRASS, BRASS, BRASS,

with Rose Wood, Rose Lisle, Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, L. Morrison, J. C. Padgett, Vining Bowers, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, C. Searle, J. W. Brutone, J. P. Cooke, O. Rosene, and Mr. Geo. Fawcett Rowe as Walfton Stray ("See this ring!")

FIFTIETH PERFORMANCE, TUESDAY, APRIL 4. A SOUVENIR PROGRAMME FOR EACH LADY, and first orchestral rendering of Wither's Brass Waltz.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

During the entire of this week the theatre WILL BE CLOSED, in order to perfect the preparations for the reproduction of Shakespeare's

HENRY V.,

which will be offered in all its grandeur ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, with the distinguished player, Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD, as King Henry.

THE SALE OF SEATS will be begun on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, at the box-office.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

FOURTH WEEK. THE BEST OF THE SEASON. MONDAY, April 3, and Every Evening. Wednesday and Saturday Matinées at 1:30.

NEW FARCE. NEW COMEDY.

SKETCHES IN INDIA.

THE LITTLE REBEL.

Second week and enthusiastic success,

BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

GOODWIN......as....Captain Stuart Robson Crosstree

All the great Lyceum Burlesque Company.

POPULAR PRICES. POPULAR PRICES

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.

First nights of Kenward Philp's burlesque of CHEEK.

Entire new Olio of Fun, in which new stars appear. John Williams the Lancashire Lad, Wild, White, Richmond, Reed, Tooley, Bradley, Macdermott, Fortescue, Miss Hughes, Miss Franklin, and fifty others.

Every night and matinées WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

THIS DAY.

Evening at 8. WALTER BENN and LITTLE JACQUELINE in KATY, THE HOT-CORN GIRL. | Matinées at 2. Sheldon, Louise Sylvester, Colton, Willard, Stewart, Nellie Sanford, Emily Maynard, in the great sensation, The Lancashire Lass.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........................Manager

The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

STEINWAY HALL. APRIL 6.

CHARLES ROBERTS, Jr. New programme. Frank Gilder, pianist. Reserved seats, 50 cents, at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and No. 162 Broadway.

BANJO AND GUITAR TAUGHT BY HENRY C. DOBSON, the old-established teacher, No. 466 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY MRS. LEONOWENS AT Chickering Hall, MONDAY EVENING, April 3, 1876, at 8 o'clock. Subject: CAMBODIA AND SERPENT WORSHIP. With forty stereopticon illustrations.

Tickets to be had at Putnam's book store, 4th av. and 23d st.; at Schuberth's music store, No. 23 Union square, and at the hall on the evening of the lecture.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. — THE ANNUAL meeting of this Institute will be held on THURSDAY, April 6, 1876, at the hall of the Historical Society, 2d av., corner of 11th st., at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.

CHARLES MCK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS MONTH.—A fine assortment of first-class Pianos, all new, only need to be seen to be appreciated. The largest inducement ever offered in this City to those desiring to get an excellent piano at manufacturers' prices. Terms very reasonable. Every piano fully warranted. For further particulars call at

HAINES BROTHERS' manufactory, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, and 372 2d av., corner 21st st.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition; catalogues mailed; instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted.

HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND PIANOS and ORGANS at great bargains for cash or installments; also for rent until rent pays for them as per contract. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LOUDERBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Louderback, No. 53 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eighteenth day December, 1875.

ELIZABETH A. LOUDERBACK, Executrix.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK, ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, Jr., JACOB HAYS, } Executors.

d20-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

ELIZA McKIE, } Executrix
JOHN M. CLARK, TOWNSEND WANDELL, } and Executors.

n8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR E. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. K. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.

FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.

n22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE, BENJAMIN F. CRANE, } Executors.

n8-1aw6mM*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $4,000, in an old established jewelry business. Address WM. M. BRIDE, No. 116 Pine st., Providence, R. I.

LAST DAYS OF THE REVIVAL.

MR. MOODY'S SUNDAY WORK.

THE LARGEST AUDIENCES YET ASSEMBLED AT THE HIPPODROME ON SUNDAY—A TALK TO YOUNG CONVERTS AND A SERMON ON CHRIST'S SUFFERINGS.

The largest audience that has yet gathered at the Sunday morning services assembled at the Hippodrome yesterday at 8 A. M. The meeting was opened with the singing of the hymn, "Work, for the night is coming," which was followed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Ormiston. Mr. Sankey then sang the new solo, "Go work in My vineyard, there is plenty to do." Mr. Moody read from the fourth chapter of St. John the conversation of Christ at the well with a Samaritan woman, and the congregation sang, "'Tis the promise of God full salvation to give." Mr. Moody then announced that on Thursday and Friday next, in order to accommodate those who were not Christians, as well as the laboring classes, tickets would be given for the front seats. He selected his text from the twelfth chapter of St. John, the thirty-seventh verse, "One soweth and another reapeth." I feel, he said, in the mood of speaking to young converts this morning. I feel that I can now say a good many things to them that I could not, if this platform were crowded with ministers. I feel little sympathy with those who are always talking against the church, complaining of its coldness. I don't think that those who never go to church should throw stones at it. A man who loves the church can but love Christ. He died to redeem it. My friends, did you ever stop to think what New-York would be without its churches? I don't say that they are perfect, for I don't know as there is a perfect church on earth. But if it was not for them a man's life wouldn't be safe. Now, about as good a place as any for you young converts is the Sabbath-school. If you can't get a class there, go out on the street, and speak to the little ones kindly, and lead them by love to the way of life. If New-York is to be blessed, it must be in just this way—by personal effort of the Christian workers of the Church. Suppose, now, that all the young converts in the City went to work among the little ones. Suppose they took an interest in them, visited their homes, and taught them of Jesus. In that way they could reach the parents' hearts in the end. You know that the little child will often lead the infidel mother or father to church. When once converted these are all little missionaries, and God blesses their work. After prayer for God's blessing on the last two weeks of the revival work, the benediction was pronounced, and the congregation slowly dispersed.

THE WOMEN'S MEETING.

The crowd of ladies at the Hippodrome in the afternoon was so great that for the first Sunday since the beginning of the revivalists' labors an overflow meeting was held to accommodate them. The service was begun with the singing of "Alas! and did my Saviour bleed," which was followed by prayer and the singing, by Messrs. Sankey and Thatcher, of the duet:

"Oh, to be nothing, nothing,
Only to lie at His feet,
A broken and emptied vessel,
For the Master's use made meet."

Mr. Moody then read selections from the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah and ninth chapter of St. Luke, and Mr. Sankey sang the solo, "Oh, Christ, what burdens bowed Thy head." Mr. Moody then delivered a sermon, in which he drew a vivid and touching picture of Christ's sufferings for the redemption of sinners. You will find my text, he said, in that chapter of Isaiah which I have just read: "Surely He hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows; yet we did esteem Him stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted. But He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities. The chastisement of our peace was upon Him, and with His stripes we are healed." During the war I used to pick up the newspapers and read the account of some great battle, and the descriptions of the killed and wounded, and half an hour afterward forgot all about it. At last I went into the Army: I walked on the battle-fields; I heard the roar and booming of the cannon and saw the wounded and the dying, and it seemed that when I'd been on two or three battle-fields I never could read the account of an engagement but the whole scene was pictured in my memory. What Christ suffered mentally no one knows. What I want to speak of to-day is His physical suffering, for we can understand that better. When a great man dies we are always anxious to hear of his last words and actions. If he was a friend we never tire of extolling his virtues and kindness and charity. Now, to-day just let me take you back to Calvary! Let me show you the Saviour's last acts and words! Let me make that picture real. Go back in imagination, through the ages, and walk again the streets of Jerusalem. Suppose it is the last Thursday before the Crucifixion. It is evening. I see great crowds of people are running toward and looking in the direction of a poor, mean-looking mansion in which Christ and His disciples are to celebrate His last feast on earth. I follow them and find the Galilean Prophet in the midst of the people. It is the evening of the Passover, and now I see Him sitting in the guest-chamber, surrounded by His twelve apostles. I can see sorrow on that heavenly brow, and untold agony in that eye. The sins of the whole world are soon to be laid upon that head! The Son of Man is sorrowful! He says unto the twelve: "One of ye that eateth with Me shall betray Me." Then they speak forth in sorrow, "Lord, is it I?" Judas asks Him, too. Judas, the traitor, who was even then planning in his own heart how he might sell his Master. Judas asks Him: "Lord, is it I?" And Jesus says, "That which thou wouldst do, do quickly." To me that is the saddest scene in all those ages. For three years Judas had shared Christ's love, for three years he had watched Him work miracles, for three years he had seen Him blessing the sick and troubled, and now in the night, the darkest in those centuries, he deliberately betrayed that Saviour, whose love he had known. A great many curse Judas for that act. But how many are now selling their Saviour and their hopes of heaven just for a few short fleeting hours of pleasure! I see him now receiving the money! I see the Jews counting it! I hear it fall upon the counter! But let us go back to that quiet chamber. There is Jesus speaking to the eleven that are left: "Let not your hearts be troubled; ye believe in God—believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions. If it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you." Now He goes forth with them over the brook Cedron, and enters the garden. He withdraws from them, and goes to the Mount of Olives, and prays: "Father, if Thou be willing, remove this cup from me; nevertheless, not my will, but thine be done." And as He prays there, we are told that the great drops of blood flow down over that sacred face and stain the ground. Then, as He looks out into the night, He sees a mass of armed men with torches and lanterns seeking among the olive trees. He goes down among them and asks "What seek ye?" and they say "Jesus." He replies, "Here am I." Then Judas comes up to Him and, throwing his arms about His neck, imprints the betraying, hypocritical kiss upon that cheek. Then Jesus rebukes him, saying "Betrayest thou thy Master with a kiss?" I see the men that Judas brought binding Him now. I see them bind those hands that were so often lifted to bless them, those hands that so often restored the dead to life, that gave sight to the blind, that restored strength to the lame and health to the lepers. Yes, they bind those blessed hands and lead the Saviour captive to the priest's house. I hear those Roman soldiers mocking Him. And now they take Him before Pilate. But he wants to shift the responsibility of shedding Jesus' blood, and he sends Him to Herod. Herod is glad to see this Galilean, for he thinks that Jesus will work marvels to amuse him. But Herod's soldiery mock Him and dress Him in a mock robe of royalty, and send Him back to Pilate. Then Pilate thinks of a plan for saving Jesus and releasing Him. He brings out Barabbas, the murderer, and says unto the assembled people, "Which of the two shall I release unto you?" They choose the great criminal, whose hands are reeking with the blood of their own kind. Then Pilate sends the Son of Man to be scourged. I see them put upon this Prince of Heaven a robe of purple, and some cruel wretch place a crown of thorns upon His head and a reed in His hand as a mock emblem of royalty. Then the crowd salute Him, "Hail, King of the Jews." One smites Him on the cheek, and another whose contempt is too deep for blows, spits upon Him. They who but a few days before had cried the joyful welcome, "Hosanna! Hosanna! to the Son of David," now demanded His crucifixion. I see Him now bowed beneath the scourge. I can see the hand of the Roman soldier raised in pitiless cruelty, and descend, driving the steel scourge into the bleeding, lacerated back of the Saviour. Yet under agony that the mind can scarcely conceive He is mute and silent. Sinner, will you tell me to-day that you can find nothing in this Saviour to love? Watch Him journeying to His death, and say whether there is nothing in that scene which should win you to Him. I see Him now followed by a great crowd, walking between two thieves, and staggering under that heavy cross, weak from the loss of blood. Hark! Hear the cry of that hooting populace, "Away with Him, away with Him." I see them now lay Him upon the cross, and see the soldiers mercilessly driving the cruel nails into those blessed hands and feet. Then I see them lift him up and plant the cross in the ground. Sinner, behold that scene! Look at the wounded, suffering Saviour hanging there for your transgressions. Can you not love that Jesus? Hark! A cry! Listen! "Forgive them, Lord, for they know not what they do." In the midst of their cruel torture His heart was breaking with pity for His persecutors. Hark! He speaks His last words! "It is finished." The Divine soul leaves the tortured body, leaves earth, and Jesus is again with His Father in glory. "It is finished." Yes, the salvation of man has been wrought out. The Divine suffering for the sins of the world was completed. My friends, can you witness that death scene unmoved? Do you tell me that you cannot love that Saviour? Do you tell me that you'd rather be His enemy than His friend? Sinner, look again but one moment at that grave, at that dead Saviour who descended into it that He might rob death of its sting and the grave of its victory. Can you refuse to accept Him as your Saviour? May Jesus of Nazareth come into your hearts to-day, and soften and purify, and ennoble, that you may learn to love Him. After prayer the congregation sang "There is a fountain filled with blood," and the benediction was pronounced.

THE EVENING SERVICES.

The large hall was crowded to overflowing at the evening services. Mr. Moody, as usual, preached substantially the same sermon as at the women's meeting. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Plummer, the congregation sang "Just as I am," and the benediction was then pronounced.

Tickets for the Thursday and Friday meetings can be had each day from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. upon application at the Twenty-sixth street entrance to the Hippodrome.

SAVING FAITH.

SERMON BY REV. CHAUNCEY GILES IN THE NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. Giles preached yesterday in the New Jerusalem Church, (Swedenborgian,) in Thirty-fifth street, between Lexington and Park avenues, on "Saving Faith," from the text: "Verily, verily I say unto you, he that believeth on me hath everlasting life. * * * I am that bread of life." John vi., 47, 48. The preacher cited the frequent declarations respecting faith and its importance in the Word, and briefly stated the common belief as taught by the evangelical churches regarding saving faith, continuing substantially as follows: Saving faith, as we understand it, does not differ in principle from any faith. There is no more mystery in its operations than there is in any act of the mind or of the body. Its effects are produced according to universal laws of Divine order. Two factors compose it—truth, and the action of the mind in the reception of truth. It requires both to constitute faith. When they are united in act the product is salvation. The principle is perfectly illustrated by our natural sight. The light must flow into the eye and the eye must receive it. The resulting activity is sight. The eye cannot see of itself, nor can light communicate the power of vision to any other form than the eye. When truth is presented to the mind, and it receives it, the result is belief, faith. If truth is a constituent of faith, it follows that there can be no faith without it. How can one believe that of which he has no knowledge? Faith depends upon knowledge; not necessarily upon direct and positive knowledge from our own observation, but knowledge of the character of the person who makes the statement, and of the probabilities from what we do know of the nature of the case, that the statement is possible. It is simply impossible to have any belief or disbelief upon any subject concerning which we have no knowledge. Since, therefore, faith is the reception of truth into the mind, whatever the subject may be, implying mental action as well as the truth itself, we may be able to see what saving faith is. Let us keep in mind that saving faith is the same principle in every form and degree, to whatever it may relate. It applies to our bodies as well as to our souls, to business as well as to salvation. You buy because you believe you can sell at a profit. When you are sick you employ a physician and take his remedies because you believe he can cure. If he has a perfect knowledge of your disease and knows what remedies to prescribe, your faith in him will save you from physical disease and death, in the same way and in the same sense that spiritual faith saves you. The faith that saves us from our sins is faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. If the Bible teaches anything on this subject, it teaches that, and it teaches it over and over again. "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life." "This is the work of God, that ye believe on Him whom He hath sent." The writings of the Apostles are full of the same declarations—"I live by faith in the Son of God." "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house." "He that hath the Son hath life; but he that hath not the Son of God hath not life." Then there are such expressions as—"The righteousness of God comes by faith in Jesus Christ. * * * We are justified by the faith of Jesus Christ." To this faith in our Lord Jesus Christ is attributed release from condemnation, resurrection, justification, salvation, righteousness, and eternal life. Saving faith, then, is faith in the Lord God the Saviour, Jesus Christ. It is not said we must believe in the Father. Indeed, our Lord Himself declares that such a belief is not of a nature to save man. He says: "No one hath seen God at any time: the only begotten Son who is in the bosom of the Father, He hath declared Him." "No one cometh to the Father but by me." "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." By this is meant that we can form no idea of God as He is in Himself, and therefore He cannot be an object of knowledge and consequently of saving faith. It is only as He is revealed to us in His divine humanity that we can come into a saving knowledge of Him. Saving faith is not the bare acknowledgment of the existence of God, or of the divinity of Jesus Christ. We may acknowledge both without deriving any saving benefit from it. We may acknowledge that there is a physician somewhere who would cure us, but if we cannot make our case known to him and he cannot get access to us our faith cannot help us. So it is with our relations to the Lord. We cannot get access to an intangible, abstract, infinite essence. There is nothing for our thought to take hold upon. There is nothing to create faith and awaken affection. There is no way to bring the divine power to bear upon us. Our faith stops with the mere acknowledgment of its existence. Neither can God in His essential, unclothed divinity approach man. We cannot look steadily at the unveiled brightness of the material sun without being blinded. How, then, can we look upon His face whose countenance is like lightning—which flames with a brightness which outshines all the suns in the universe concentrated in one? "God out of Christ is a consuming fire," not because He is angry with man, and will have no communication with him except for the sake of and through a third party. It is because His divine truth, which is the essential form of power, is so intense in its activities, that if brought to bear directly upon man it would consume him quicker than a stroke of lightning. It must be modified, tempered, and adapted to man's estate as "He tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," as He adjusts and fits the light to the eye, the pressure of the atmosphere to the body, and all things to each and each to all. Jehovah, the Father, the essential Divine, could not come to man and become a distinct object of thought and affection in any other way than by clothing His divine with a human nature which nature is the Son of God; not a distinct person from Him, but a lower degree of Himself, a medium by which he can approach man, and man approach Him in thought and affection and thus gain a belief in Him which should be a saving faith. God has revealed Himself to us in Jesus Christ, in the same way that man reveals himself, his thought, and affection, to others by means of his material body. The reason why we must believe in the Lord Jesus Christ is because it is through the humanity alone we gain any correct idea of God, and he can bring His divine power to bear on us to save us. There is nothing exceptional or mystical or miraculous about it. The way to obtain belief in the Lord is to learn the truth about Him. It cannot be gained by prayer, by urgency, by fear, or by mere force of willing. It is the gift of God, as faith on any subject is, and just as much His gift in one case as the other, and no more. Prayer, force of will, or friends may help, but only in one way—in presenting motives and giving assistance in learning the truth. "Faith is formed by man's approaching the Lord, learning truths from the Word, and living according to them." We must approach the Lord, because faith is derived from Him and it is directed to Him. Here the principle does not differ from that involved in forming faith on any subject. Faith is formed by learning truths from the Word. Faith in its essence is truth, for all things that enter into its composition are truths. "Faith is nothing but a complex of truths shining in the human mind, for truths teach not only that we must believe, but, also, in whom we are to believe, and what we are to believe," and the way to obtain spiritual faith does not differ in principle from the way to obtain natural faith. Truths concerning the Lord, on which saving faith is based, must be learned from the Bible, because in their origin they all come from there. One reason why men have so little faith in the Lord is that they know so little about him. Much of the theological teaching about Him is false, or so contradictory that honest minds become confused and with difficulty gain any certain or satisfactory knowledge. God is represented as three persons in one—three divine beings, each having a distinct personality performing a distinct office, and yet there is only one. The divine character is also represented as composed of the most contradictory elements. The Lord loves and hates; He is mercy itself, and yet He punishes with unrelenting fury. The Father is so just that He cannot forgive the sinner unless somebody is punished. But if the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are each divine and each embodies the divine perfections, of which justice is one, as it is said to be of the Father, why should not justice also be the same in the Son and the Holy Spirit, and why should not each show his love for the sinner by being willing to sacrifice the others for him, and why should not the justice of each one demand that the other should suffer? These doctrines cannot be understood, it is said; they are mysterious. They must be accepted by faith. That is, we must believe that of which we have no knowledge. We must believe because we cannot understand. Thus faith is first deprived of all the elements which constitute it, the possibility of its existence is taken away, and then the sinner is required to exercise it. This is a worse task than the Egyptians imposed on the Israelites.

We must not only learn truths from the Word, but live according to them. The farmer may have undoubting faith, founded on accurate knowledge, that a certain piece of ground will produce wheat. He knows how to prepare the ground, when to sow his seed, and he may know also that if he does not sow his field he and his family may suffer hunger. But his knowledge will not serve him unless he puts it in practice. You all know the way to your homes, but unless you put your knowledge in practice step by step you will never reach them. So it is in spiritual things. We are sinners, and sin is a violation of the laws of our being. The only way we can be saved from our sins is to learn those laws and live according to them. A faith that falls short of action is utterly powerless. It lacks the saving element. Faith becomes saving when we live according to the commandments, which compose it. The ten commandments are the summary of all true faith. "If thou wouldst enter into life," our Lord Himself said, "keep the commandments." He never gave any other directions. Keeping the commandments is eating His flesh and drinking His blood. Keeping the commandments is believing in Him, and there is no other belief that will ever save any one.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FIRE IN THE NEW-YORK CLUB-HOUSE

NARROW ESCAPE OF A SERVANT—LOSS $30,000, MOSTLY BY WATER.

The New-York Club-house, Nos. 1 and 3 West Twenty-fifth street, at the junction of Fifth avenue and Broadway, was partially destroyed by fire last night. The club is probably the oldest social organization in the City, its charter reaching back as far as 1845. Many years ago the club had its rooms in Broadway, near Eighth street; then they moved to the Haight House, and subsequently obtained the lease of a mansion in Fifth avenue, near Thirty-second street, which they left a year ago to occupy the building burned last night. The present officers of the club are Fred E. Gilbert, President; Fred M. Jones, Vice President; Robert M. McJimsey, Treasurer; John Schuyler, Secretary, and William L. Garrison, William L. Vandervoort, H. R. Moore, James M. McLean, George W. Cottrell, R. C. Livingston, William T. Garner, Juan Barcello, and Charles C. Edy, Directors. The building burned last night was one of the most prominent in the City. It is a brown-stone five-story edifice filling the delta formed by the junction of Broadway and Fifth avenue. In former years it was known as the Worth House, a first-class family hotel, and a favorite resort for Southerners, and the private residence of Edward S. Stokes. Then Messrs. George W. Carleton & Co., the book publishers, used the building for a short time, and on their surrendering it it was occupied by a Southern lady as a private boarding-house, after which the New-York Club took possession of it. Some months ago the club, which numbers some two hundred and fifty members, had the interior of the house completely fitted up, and the ceilings handsomely frescoed. The fire last night is supposed to have originated in the basement, which is now used as the kitchen, by the overboiling of some fat on the range. As in the case of the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire, the mischief was done by a dumb-waiter or elevator running from the kitchen to the top of the house. Up this wooden shaft the fire sped with startling rapidity, and siezed upon the servants' quarters in the attic of the building. Elizabeth Mulligan, one of the scrubbing-women, who was in the laundry, became confused and ran on the roof. By this time, 9:20 o'clock, the square in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was filled with persons assembled to see the fire. The flames bursting through the roof, approached the woman Mulligan, who screamed for aid. The firemen under Chief Engineer Bates raised a ladder, which, however, failed to reach the roof, and it seemed as if the unfortunate woman was doomed to meet a horrible death. Police Commissioner Voorhis and Detective Thompson, with a citizen named F. W. Weman, gained the roof of Mr. Abner Mellen's residence, No. 204 Fifth avenue, and, creeping over the tiles, rescued the woman from her imminent peril. It was found that, although not burned, she was suffering badly from inhalation of smoke, and she was removed to the Hoffman House, where she was attended by Deputy Coroner Marsh, who ordered her removal to the hospital. By this time a second and third alarm had been sent out by Chief Engineer Bates, and the entire available force of the department concentrated at the scene of the fire. An extra force of Police officers, under the command of Capt. Steers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and Inspector McDermott, kept back the crowds in the street, which had by this time swelled into vast numbers. Owing to the quantity of woodwork in the upper floors of the building, it was feared by the firemen that a dangerous conflagration would ensue, but happily such was not the case. The flames were subdued after two hours of unremitting labor on the part of the firemen, and at 11 o'clock the fire was pronounced under control. The damage is principally by water. The upper floor is almost completely destroyed, but the remainder of the building is comparatively uninjured. On the third and fourth floors the bedrooms of some of some of the members were slightly damaged by fire and smoke. The entire building, however, was deluged with water, and it was a fortunate circumstance that the greater portion of the furniture had been covered up by the Fire Insurance Patrol, and so preserved comparatively uninjured. The total damage from the fire is roughly estimated at $30,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The building, which is owned by W. W. Stevenson, was erected in 1856, and is fully insured.

The following note was received by the officers of the New-York Club while the fire was in progress:

Compliments of the "Paletto" to the New-York Club, extending to them the use of our house until such time as yours will again be ready for occupancy.

THE FRUITS OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

AN AUCTIONEER SUDDENLY DISAPPEARS—HIS BOOKS SHOW HIM TO BE A DEFAULTER.

The residents of the village of Roselle, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, were somewhat surprised by the mysterious disappearance, about two months ago, of William A. Wakefield, a prominent member of Roselle society. Mr. Wakefield was veritably the lion of the social circle, and no fête or reception was considered complete without his presence. He owned a beautiful dwelling, surrounded by large grounds, on which he expended large sums of money. The house was furnished in an elaborate manner. His wife was one of the leaders in fashionable society, and her costumes were models of the dressmaker's art. Where the money came from to support this extravagant display seemed to puzzle the gossips. It was known that Mr. Wakefield was connected with the auction house of Townsend, Montant & Co., of No. 81 Leonard street, and it was supposed that besides his large salary he received a share in the profits. He lived at the rate of about twenty-five thousand dollars a year. He was very attentive to business, and the fact that he would always go to his office on holidays was often remarked by his friends. At the beginning of this year, when the firm was making up the balance sheet, it was noticed that Mr. Wakefield was very nervous, and showed a great deal of anxiety, which he tried to conceal by indulging in strong drink. It is said that one morning he left his desk to get a drink and did not return. Suspicion was at once aroused, and his books, upon being examined, showed that he was a defaulter. It was reported that his defalcation amounted to $30,000, but a member of the firm states that it does not amount to one-sixth of that sum; that they had wiped the matter off their books, and had made no efforts to prosecute or arrest him. He had fled to England, where he was when last heard from. It is the opinion of some of his intimate friends that, if his defalcation was as small as stated, he would not have fled. His wife and children are still at Roselle, and great sympathy is expressed for them. His property has been attached by a number of creditors, but not by the auction firm.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS PANEL-THIEF.

Detectives Titus and Thompson, of the Central Office, while on Sixth avenue, near Twentieth street, on Saturday, saw the notorious Mollie Holbrook walking down the avenue in company with an elderly female of suspicious appearance. The detectives at once decided to arrest both, and did so. While walking along the avenue, Detective Thompson noticed a movement of Mollie Holbrook's foot, and, looking behind, saw a ladies' new hat, which she had evidently dropped from under her skirt. From a label inside the hat, Detective Thompson ascertained that it had been stolen from E. O'Niell's store, in Sixth avenue. Yesterday morning Mollie Holbrook and her companion were arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court. She gave her name as Annie Williams, of No. 22 Clinton street, and her companion, who is unknown to the Police, said her name was Mary King, and that she lived at No. 25 Sheriff street. Both names and addresses were fictitious. Mollie Holbrook is one of the most accomplished shoplifters and panel-thieves in the country. In 1874 she was arrested in this City by Detective Dusenbury and surrendered to Detective Miller, of Chicago, to answer a charge of panel robbery by which a prominent Illinois politician was plundered of nearly fifty thousand dollars in railroad bonds. Detective Miller very foolishly brought her back by way of Canada, and as soon as they were on Canadian soil she demanded the protection of the British Government, and was at once released, there being no extradition treaty between this country and Canada for larceny. She was subsequently arrested, however, and taken to Chicago, but was again released, the complainant having left the country. Having been remanded by Justice Kilbreth, Molly Holbrook and the other prisoner, who is thought to be a French Canadian, will be arraigned to-day at the Washington Place Court.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Officer Schlessner, of the Seventeenth Precinct, made a clever arrest of two notorious burglars Saturday night. While on patrol the officer saw two men wrenching open the door of J. Mescharbauer's newspaper stand, No. 385 Bowery, and at once gave chase to them. The burglars fled through Third street, and finding they were outrunning him, the officer drew his revolver and fired four shots. One of the burglars stopped in his flight, and drawing a revolver, fired at the officer. By this time the noise of the firing had brought other officers to the scene, and after a desperate chase the burglars were arrested on the corner of Avenue A. They gave their names as Thomas Curtis, aged nineteen, and William Johnson, aged twenty, but both were identified as well-known thieves. On being arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday they were fully committed for trial.

Officer Schwanwecker, of the Seventeenth Precinct, saw three men named George W. Russell, John Evans, and Thomas Murrat hanging around the liquor saloon of Christian Cornehisen, No. 23 Third avenue, and in a few minutes heard a window broken. The thieves were about raising the sash to enter the saloon when the officer surprised them. In their flight they threw away a chisel, "jimmy," and a bunch of skeleton keys. Officer Schwanwecker gave chase, sending out an alarm as he went, and Officer Walton joining in the pursuit the prisoners were finally captured. On being arraigned before Justice Kasmire yesterday they were fully committed for trial.

HISTORY OF AN OLD CHURCH.

THE REMOVAL UP-TOWN OF THE GREENE STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH —THE SERVICES YESTERDAY.

The Greene Street Methodist Episcopal Church bade farewell to the edifice in which it has worshiped for over forty years, and will hereafter hold all of its services in what has been known as the Dutch Church in Washington square. The Greene Street Methodist Church is one of the oldest in New-York. It had its origin in 1829, during a season of great religious interest so powerful and widespreading that the seating accommodations of existing churches were altogether inadequate. The central portion of the City was especially deficient in church accommodations, and a party of twenty persons, members of different churches, agreed to become responsible for a hall for regular Sunday services in that portion of the City. Broadway Hall, situated in Broadway, between Howard and Grand streets was rented for $500 a year, and the meetings held there were the germ of the Greene Street Church, which was built in 1831 and 1832, Jacob Bunting and John Carr being the contractors. The cost of the church was $15,050. The church was dedicated on Good Friday night, 1832. It soon became large and influential in its membership, and very many of its members have attained to prominence and power in the denomination and in the public history of the country. When built, the church was the most central in the City, and was regarded as the great temple of the denomination. It was peculiarly adapted to the accommodation of large gatherings, having seating capacity for over twelve hundred. It was at a conference of the Methodist body of the United States held with this church that the division in the church was inaugurated that gave an existence and a name to the Methodist Church South. It will be remembered that the splitting stone was the question of slavery. At this same conference Bishop E. R. Janes, the present Bishop of the Methodist Church, was chosen. It was the Greene Street Church which broke up the custom that formerly prevailed in the denomination of separating males from females in the various meetings. During its existence of forty-four years the church has had a score or more of pastors. Among the most celebrated are Bishop R. S. Foster, Rev. J. S. Inskip, the famous evangelist now of Philadelphia, and Bishop Jesse T. Peck. The present Pastor is Rev. J. A. Edmonds. During the last six or eight years the membership of the church has decreased in numbers very rapidly, owing to the up-town movement of residences, and two years ago the Duane Methodist Church, which has suffered similarly, was joined with it, the two churches employing one Pastor, and worshiping as one church. For a long time the church has recognized the imperative demand for a change of location, but it was not till a month ago that the way was open to make the change. Within that time the entire property on Greene street has been disposed of for $100,000, and will be torn down to make room for a business block. The Washington Square Church, formerly occupied by Dr. Hutton's congregation, has been purchased by the Greene Street Church, and will be occupied as soon as necessary repairs can be made. It will be hereafter known as the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. The abandonment of the Greene Street Church edifice yesterday was solemnized by appropriate services, and was the occasion of a general reunion of the former Pastors and members of the church. In the morning a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. John M. Reed, Missionary Secretary. Bishop Foster was announced to speak, but was detained by sickness in his family. Communion followed, Bishop Harris officiating. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon there was a Sabbath-school meeting, conducted by Rev. Joseph Longking. At 6 o'clock there was a reunion of the Young People's Prayer-meeting. Rev. Angelo Ostrander presided. In the evening a sermon was preached by Rev. A. K. Sanford, an ex-Pastor of the church. The service closed with a love feast, conducted by Rev. E. S. Osbon.

A CHURCH IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

In the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fleet street, Brooklyn, action was taken recently, resulting in the expulsion of Simon King, one of the Trustees. King then attempted unsuccessfully to obtain his reinstatement by legal process. Subsequently three other Trustees, who had opposed the right of the Pastor, Rev. Jeremiah Beulaugh Murray, to take part in the Trustees' meetings, were expelled, and they and their friends have since endeavored to get possession of the church building and eject the Pastor and the Trustees who side with him. In order to prevent this, the Pastor took up his residence in the church last Monday, and has remained there ever since. Yesterday morning the opposing Trustees and their friends tried to enter the church and take possession of it and eject the Pastor and his friends, who comprise most of the female members of the flock. A severe struggle ensued, and the invading force became so demonstrative that they threw one of the sisters who sided with the Pastor into the street, and threatened to take the Pastor's life. A squad of Police from the First Precinct, under command of Sergt. Eason, soon arrived at the scene of action, and order was restored and maintained during the afternoon and evening services, which were attended only by the Parson's friends.

THE GERMAN CENTENNIAL FESTIVAL.

The Centennial Sangerverbund are still working diligently in their preparations for the three days' festival, to commence with the grand concert on Sunday evening, July 2, and which is to embrace a grand torchlight procession on Monday night, and a Volksfest at Jones Wood on the Fourth. Another meeting was held yesterday in the hall of the Arion Society. All of the members were present, and considerable business of importance was transacted. The Music Committee reported that the following gentlemen were now at work, as judges, to make a selection from twenty-four compositions submitted by musicians, both in this country and in Europe, for the prize of $500 which is to be given for the best one: Theodore Thomas, A. Paur, J. Mosenthal, S. P. Warren, and Adolph Neuendorf. They also report that they have distributed 500 copies of each of the eleven songs which make up the programme for the festivals among the different societies who are to take part in them. The Finance Committee have been furnished with $2,000 for current expenses, supplied by the representatives of the different societies. A committee was appointed so meet a body of citizens selected as representatives of the German and English-speaking people respectively, to confer as to the proper course to take with regard to making the torch-light procession a general celebration. A number of prominent citizens, who have been spoken to on the subject, express themselves as favoring such a conference.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Thomas Halloran, a coffee roaster, of No. 36 Washington street, discovered Patrick McCarthy, residing in the same house, in the act of picking his pocket about three years ago. Since that time a deadly enmity has existed between the men. Yesterday morning Halloran, in company with a friend, named Donnelly, was playing cards in Schroeder's beer saloon, No. 92 Washington street, when McCarthy, in company with Michael Cullen, of No. 378 Washington street, a man named Regan, and another, entered the place, and forced a quarrel, during which McCarthy stabbed Halloran in the neck, inflicting a severe wound. McCarthy was arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and while O'Halloran was going home he was again attacked by Cullen and the remainder of the gang. He drew a small "Defiance" revolver, and fired four shots at Cullen, three of which took effect, one in the muscular tissue overlying the abodomen, and two in the gluteal region, inflicting slight wounds. All the parties to the affair were locked up in the Church Street Station, and will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

BURGLARY IN CHATHAM STREET.

Between 6 P. M. Saturday and 8 A. M. Sunday, burglars forced their way through the scuttle of the building Nos. 154 and 156 Chatham street into the cigar manufactory of Charles Kansler. They removed 8,000 cigars, valued at $618, by carrying them over the roof and through the hallway of No. 3 Mulberry street. About 9 A. M. Officer Kelly, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested John Wilkinson, a printer, residing at No. 5 Mulberry street, whom he found asleep in a room in which about seven thousand of the stolen cigars were scattered about the floor. The Police subsequently arrested Denis Halloran, aged thirty, a laborer, residing at No. 61 Mott street; John Kearns, aged twenty, a clerk, residing at No. 74 Pearl street, and Michael O'Neill, aged forty, a laborer, of No. 3 Mulberry street, all of whom are said to have been implicated in the burglary. The prisoners were locked up in the Franklin Street Station-house and will be taken to court this morning.

MUSIC ON STATEN ISLAND.

A large number of prominent Staten Islanders recently formed themselves into a Philharmonic Society, with a view to engaging good musical talent and giving entertainments in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. This organization embraces in its membership many of the names well known in literary, financial, and mercantile circles, among which are George William Curtis, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Sydney Howard Gay, Robert B. Minturn, Richard Delafield, Gustav Heineken, Robert Rayner, and H. M. Congdon. The first concert was held some time ago, and was a decided success. The next concert is set down for Friday of this week, and the programme embraces the following gentlemen: S. B. Mills, Joseph White, Adolph Sohst, Hermann Brandt, Charles Warner, J. Risch, and W. Mildner.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Grace Barnes, aged thirty, of No. 263 West Thirtieth street, was dangerously burned by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp yesterday morning.

During a fight at the corner of Grand and Mangin streets yesterday morning, William McCormick, of No. 22 Broome street, was badly cut about the head by some unknown persons.

At a meeting of the Columbia College Boat Club on Friday night, a disagreement occurred, and several of the crew of '75 resigned. A new crew was formed, Mr. Barnard of the college Freshman Class, being chosen captain and stroke.

At the Tombs Police Court, a sailor named William Lane, belonging to the steamer Rhein, was charged yesterday with stealing a watch and chain, valued $100, from a messmate named Anton Guscar. The proof was insufficient, and the prisoner was discharged.

Thomas Fleming, of No. 420 East Twentieth street, was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of having on Saturday night stabbed his brother, James Fleming, in the cheek with a pocket knife. He was held to answer in $1,000 bail.

Annie Brown, (colored,) aged thirty, died suddenly on the second floor of No. 1,425 Third avenue on Tuesday last, and her body still remains there, her husband being unable to raise funds for her burial. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction will bury her in the Potter's Field this afternoon.

Charles Coulter, of No. 327 East Thirty-third street, was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh street Police Court yesterday, on a charge preferred by his father, William Coulter, who stated that he had struck him in the face, knocking him down, and then kicked him in various parts of the body. Justice Murray committed him to answer in default of $1,000

Henry Hardtner, of No. 333 East Twenty-fifth street, was taken before Justice Murray at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, charged with having beaten Elizabeth Hardtner, his daughter, aged seven years, with a whip. It having appeared that the father's cruelty was caused by excessive drinking, Justice Murray administered the pledge and then discharged him.

Capt. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, informed Superintendent Walling yesterday that an impostor giving the name of James Crawford was collecting fees as an Inspector of Weights and Measures, and had swindled Henry Kurer, of No. 94 Avenue B, and Henry Lewis, of No. 112 Avenue B. A general order was issued by the Superintendent for Crawford's arrest.

William Maloney and his wife Alice quarreled at their residence, No. 38 Mulberry street, yesterday morning, when Mrs. Maloney, assisted by Miss Julia Donaghue, threw a kettle of boiling water over her husband, scalding him so severely that his removal to the Chambers Street Hospital was deemed necessary. The women were arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, and held for trial.

Valentine Kalteissen, a young machinist, committed suicide in his boarding-house, No. 317 West Forty-first street, Saturday evening, under peculiarly distressing circumstances. He was a first-class workman, but some months ago strained himself, and was attacked with consumption. The knowledge that he was so afflicted rendered him very despondent, and although on Saturday morning he joked with another resident of the house about going to work, he locked his room door and shot himself through the breast with a revolver.

BROOKLYN.

Emil Teichert, a jeweler, of No. 506 Grand street, has been held to answer a charge of constructive larceny, in converting to his own use three gold rings intrusted to him to repair.

William Palmer, of No. 14 Charles street, was arrested Saturday last on a charge of stealing a sewing-machine, worth $70, from Charles Smith, of the corner of Pacific and Franklin streets.

Elizabeth Grinn, aged forty-five years, of No. 841 Park avenue, was severely burned about the body yesterday, the result of the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The injuries terminated fatally a few hours afterward.

The Police made a descent on an alleged disorderly house at No. 139 Nineteenth street yesterday morning, and arrested Annie Martin, Nelly Griffin, and John F. Daly, a contractor, and Frank Mooney, a conductor.

John Taggart, of No. 122 North Third street, was arrested by Detective Holland yesterday morning on the charge of stealing $230 from Edward Cain, in the liquor store of Edward Nugent, corner of Grand and Fifth streets.

James Haggerty, of the corner of Columbia and Verona streets, was severely scalded about the abdomen and legs yesterday morning, by the accidental upsetting of a kettle of boiling water in the liquor saloon of John Hickey, at No. 382 Columbia street.

It is expected that D. P. Rogers, the absconding Teller of the Fulton Bank, will arrive in Brooklyn to-day, in the custody of Detectives Corwin and Folk. He will be arraigned on the charge of embezzlement, will probably waive an examination, and be held for the action of the Grand Jury.

Joseph Victory, of No. 378 Bond street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Rogers, of the Third Precinct, for being drunk and disorderly. He was was rescued by his mother and sister, who held the officer while he escaped, but he was subsequently rearrested by Detective Mahoney, who was compelled to use his club to subdue him.

LONG ISLAND.

The elections in Suffolk and Queens Counties will be held to-morrow.

A new schooner packet line is to be established between Sag Harbor, Greenport, and New-York, the vessels being the Annie Chase, Capt. Gibson, and the Rhode Island, Capt. Andrews. They will leave Pier No. 44 East River, on Wednesday and Saturday of each week.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Paterson Board of Education have reduced the pay of employes of the board from five to twelve per cent.

Samuel Clark, the clothier, at Nos. 23 and 25 Newark avenue, ex-Alderman from the First District, has failed. His liabilities are said to be $33,000; assets, $15,000.

The members of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference, now in session in Newark, officiated yesterday in the Methodist Churches in that city, Paterson, and Elizabeth.

A horse and wagon, belonging to Moritz Raphael, were stolen from No. 217 Springfield avenue, Newark, and an hour after the Police found the property in the possession of Patrick Coyle, who was arrested.

The trial of the Mulock case, in which a mother sues her son for a large estate, out of which she claims to have been defrauded by him, will be resumed to-morrow before Vice Chancellor Van Fleet in Elizabeth.

The New-Jersey Yacht Club, of Hoboken, have elected E. W. Ketcham, Commodore; Thomas H. Rodgers, Vice Commodore; John Keller, Secretary; Charles Hawkins, Financial Secretary; Charles L. Rogers, Treasurer, and Charles Hoffman, Measurer.

The New-Jersey Conference at Mount Holly have chosen as lay delegates to the General Conference William H. Bodine, of Williamstown, and Hon. Charles E. Hendrickson, of Mount Holly, with Hon. William S. Yard, of Trenton, and Prof. George D. Horner, New-Egypt, as alternates.

Officer Coward, of the Jersey City Police force, found the body of a man in the Newark Bay, at the foot of Glendenning avenue, yesterday. The body was taken to the Morgue, where it was identified as that of Thomas Green, of Jewett avenue, who has been missing since March 20.

The New-Jersey Centennial Sangerbund, representing the singing societies of every city in the State, met at Hoboken, yesterday, and perfected arrangements for a grand centennial concert and jubilee at the Newark Rink on July 3 and 4. A grand picnic will be given at the Union Hill Scheutzen Park on the 5th, and a banquet in Newark on the 6th.

RAVAGES OF SCARLET FEVER.

A letter from Collinsville, Conn., to the Hartford *Post* says: "Within the past eight weeks, in a radius of less than three-fourths of a mile, not less than twenty-one children have died, all under twelve years of age, and nearly all of scarlet fever—the most of them very promising children. One family lost four children, and three others two each. The above deaths of children here, when compared with the population of Hartford, would make nearly five hundred deaths of children in the latter place in the same time. Winfred Shiffault, one of our steady industrious French citizens, having previously lost one child and a sister and two children at his house, and now, on the sudden death of four of his remaining eight children, the father cried out in his bitter anguish: 'What have I done that I should be afflicted so!' The remaining four children have all been sick, but are now recovering. The father and mother are nearly worn out with intense sorrow and continued watching."

A VENERABLE GOURD.

Mr. Albert Bruscup, of Baltimore, the *Sun* says, has a family relic which has been transmitted to successive generations since 1714. It is a small gourd, which was raised in that year by John Emerson, in Talbot County, Md., is quaintly carved by him, and is highly colored by age. Considering its fragility it is remarkable that the vegetable should have so long survived the tooth of time and the reckless fingers of the numerous children of so many generations.

AN OFFICIAL INSPECTION TOUR.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR, WITH GENS. SHERMAN AND HANCOCK, INSPECTS THE WORKS IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

In order to familiarize himself with the practical working of the department over which he has recently been called upon to preside, and to get a better idea of some of its more important details, the Secretary of War, Judge Alphonso Taft, decided on Saturday to make a tour of observation through the harbor of New-York and its approaches. With this object in view he left Washington on Saturday night, accompanied by Gen. Sherman, Gen. Poe, and Col. Tourtelotte, and reached Jersey City at daylight yesterday morning. Gen. Hancock and several members of his staff, including Gens. Fry, Sawtelle, and Mitchell, having been apprised of their coming, met the distinguished officials at the Pennsylvania depot and accompanied them down the bay, the steamer Henry Smith, Capt. Baulsir, having been placed in readiness for their reception. As the Secretary has only one or two days to spare from his duties, and Sunday being one of these days, he requested that no salute be fired, and that no other military display be made. Reaching Fort Hamilton at 6:30 o'clock, the Secretary and his attendants were met by Gen. Getty, commandant of the post, who took them up to the fort, where they sat down to a substantial breakfast. At 9:30 there was a dress-parade and an inspection of the three companies of artillery, C, G, and I, now doing garrison duty at this post. At 10:30 the party, increased by Gen. Getty and his Adjutant, again boarded the Henry Smith, and steamed across the Narrows to Forts Wadsworth and Richmond, where there is one company of artillery under the command of Major Gibson. About an hour was spent in inspecting those posts, after which the party sailed down to Sandy Hook. Debarking again, the unfinished works at this point were inspected, after which the party returned to the City, reaching Twenty-third street, North River, shortly before 6. To-day the Secretary will continue his observations, and will visit Willett's Point, Hell Gate, and other points of engineering and military interest in the neighborhood. To-night Judge Taft will return to Washington, but Gen. Sherman will probably remain several days longer.

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

CHARTER ELECTIONS TO BE HELD NEXT WEEK—THE JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN CONTESTS.

Charter elections are to be held in some of the cities and townships of New-Jersey on Tuesday of next week. The time for holding the elections in Jersey City has been invested with some degree of uncertainty because of the pendency in the Senate of Speaker Carscallen's bill, which has passed the House, directing that charter elections, heretofore held in April, shall be held hereafter in October. The bill, by its operations, legislates into office the Mayor of the City and part of the Board of Aldermen for eight months longer than the term for which they were elected, and is held in some quarters to be a violation of the Constitution. The most active preparations for the holding of the regular Spring elections are in progress. There are to be elected a Mayor, half the members of the Board of Aldermen, members of the Boards of Freeholders, and some minor officers. The City is hopelessly Democratic, and the chief interest consequently centres in the Mayoralty contest. Mayor Traphagen, the present incumbent, has discharged his duties with satisfaction to members of both parties, and up to two weeks ago it was not known that there would be any opposition to his renomination. Of late, however, Congressman Cleveland has entered the contest.

In Hoboken, a Mayor, a City Treasurer, City Clerk, Assessor, and ward officers are to be elected. Mayor Russell has been nominated by both the German and Democratic factions. John Kamena has secured his renomination on both sides for Treasurer. The Democrats have nominated John A. McIlhargy for City Clerk and John Doorley for Assessor.

In Paterson there are to be elected two Tax Commissioners, members of the Boards of Education, and Aldermen. Some of the townships in Essex County elect town officers, though the general charter election in Newark takes place in October.

GALLERY RIFLE PRACTICE.

A friendly contest took place on Saturday between teams of five representing the Citizens' Insurance Company and the employes of Messrs. Howard, Sanger & Co., resulting in a victory for the former by sixteen points. The scores were as follows:

CITIZENS'.

F. M. Parker	4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4—42
J. W. Edwards	4 5 5 2 5 4 4 4 3 4—40
G. W. Jones	3 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 3 4—39
C. F. Grim, Jr.	5 4 4 4 4 5 3 3 3 4—39
R. Chapman	3 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—37
Total	197

HOWARD, SANGER & CO.

E. E. Millard	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—42
S. White	5 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40
Edward Lynes	3 4 0 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—35
W. C. Howard	4 4 4 2 2 4 4 4 4 3—35
W. H. Clapp	4 4 3 3 0 2 2 4 4 3—29
Total	181

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. A. G. Porter, of the steam-ship Republic, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Congressman Frank Jones, of New-Hampshire, is at the Windsor Hotel.

J. A. Oumet, M. P., of Montreal, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Massachusetts, is at the Brevoort House.

William Hunter, Second Assistant Secretary of State, is at the Astor House.

Gen. William T. Sherman, Gen. Orlando M. Poe, and Col. J. E. Tourtellotte, United States Army; Hon. Alphonso Taft, Secretary of War; Senator P. W. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, and Col. J. A. Bridgland, United States Consul at Havre, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The White Star steam-ship Republic, which left Liverpool on March 23 and Queenstown on March 24, reached this port yesterday. We are once more indebted to the management of the line for valued additions to our European files.

HENRY CLAY DEAN'S LOST LIBRARY.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* of March 29 says: "Yesterday Henry Clay Dean arrived in Des Moines, and for the first time heard of the destruction of his residence by fire. This occurred last Tuesday. Nothing was saved. The house was about forty feet square, built with great care, and cost about $5,000. It was well furnished. But the greatest loss Mr. Dean sustains is in the destruction of his valuable library. This consisted of 4,000 volumes. This library was Mr. Dean's especial pride, and upon it he had bestowed much care and money. As he stated last evening, there was not a trashy book among them. It was peculiarly rich in historical and biographical works. There were 150 biographical dictionaries; complete sets of *Niles Register*, *Gales & Seaton's Debates*, *Congressional Globe*, and *Hamilton's Republic*. The last was presented to Mr. Dean by Mr. Burr, a relation of the Vice President. There was a copy of *Shay's Rebellion* that had formerly been the property of Samuel Adams. One hundred dollars worth of new books were received into the house just before the conflagration took place. There were 200 volumes of Church history and innumerable volumes of classics. A still more serious loss than all of these works, in Mr. Dean's opinion, are some of his own manuscript works, almost ready for the printer. The most prized among them was a poem illustrating the legends of the mountain region of Virginia, and the second volume of his *History of the Criminals of the Civil War*. All of Mr. Dean's correspondence, dating forty year's back, and including letters from Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and nearly all the statesmen that were prominent thirty-five years since is now in ashes. In this severe loss Mr. Dean will meet with much sympathy from people of all shades of political opinion."

FOOT-BALL.

The Montreal *Witness* says: "The Harvard Foot-Ball Club challenge to the Canadian Club having been accepted, the preliminaries are now being arranged. Ontario is to send nine men and Quebec six; of these, two will come from Quebec and four from Montreal. Each club is to bear the expenses of its members of the team. The selection of the men is naturally a work requiring extra judgment and tact, and the Montreal club has over a dozen members in training. The match comes off the middle of May, to be governed by the Rugby Union rules. Several inter-mural and Provincial matches are also expected in the Dominion, between Quebec and Montreal, Town and Gown, Banks and City, Toronto and Montreal, &c. The McGill University Club have ordered uniforms of the College colors, chocolate and mauve."

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—A. E. J. McDonald, Mrs. A. E. J. McDonald, Miss E. C. McDonald, Miss E. B. Coudon, Miss Fanny Powell, J. T. Bailey, Mr. Turcotte, A. N. Shillingford, T. A. DeWolf, H. Drucker, Jose Salas, John Taylor, Mrs. John Taylor, infant and nurse, Master John Taylor, Master Samuel Taylor, Miss Lizzie Taylor, Miss C. Taylor, Miss E. Taylor, William B. Mackay, G. D. Mackay, John Christie, Robert Law, H. J. Quinan, Samuel A. Strang, R. D. Haig, Isaac Herman, Edward Sallinger, A. McC. Bush, J. A. Wales, Edward King, Mr. Vessette, Mrs. Vessette, H. G. Fraser, Whiteside Cook, Silas M. Stitwell, Arthur C. Wheeler, H. C. Bagot, Mrs. Macara, E. Fisher, H. J. Hayne, Capt. Spaulding.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, from Savannah.—James J. Pease, Capt. William Evans, Mrs. Collins, Dr. M. McDermott, F. McDermott, Mrs. S. E. Sandt and child, D. B. Booth and son, Charles Jaggan, James Grey, Mrs. H. Wilson, Alex. Bain and wife, M. C. Lockwood, Mrs. M. E. Osborn, E. G. Rherer, M. S. Maxwell, E. S. Borland, John Gunster, F. C. Eldred, E. Smith, C. E. Dunbar, Joseph Gravel, R. R. Williams, S. Dawson, John Brown, A. Ganley, J. Irving, R. Tyner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:42 | Sun sets.....6:27 | Moon sets...3:11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:00 | Gov. Island...3:49 | Hell Gate...5:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............SUNDAY, April 2.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Repulic, (Br.,) Liverpool March 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 44 cabin and 185 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah March 30, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston March 25, and Key West 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Emerald Isle, Nairn, Liverpool 56 ds., with mdse. to Tapscott Brothers & Co. Feb. 13, lat. 44 50, lon. 21 25, passed an American bark, painted black with yellow streak, steering E. under jury, fore and mizzen masts, mainmast gone six feet above deck; wanted no assistance; March 1 and 2, lat. 45 52, lon. 32 25, had a cylone from S. E., split sails and shifted cargo; 13th, lat. 44 04, lon. 49 50, passed several icebergs; 16th, lat. 44 08, lon. 52 40, spoke fishing schrs. Nat. Webster, (of Gloucester,) out three months, all well, but little fish; Wiscasset, (of Gloucester,) out three weeks, with 25,000 fish, all well; Feb. 2, Andrew Hansen, seaman, fell from jibboom overboard, and was drowned.

Bark Alphens Marshall, (of Bear River, N. S.,) Parker, Valencia Feb. 13, and Gibraltar 28th, in ballast to Heney & Parker. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Sulphide, (Nor.,) Peterson, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to J. M. Caballos & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Castillian, (of Baltimore,) Owens, Tabacoa, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with W. and N. W. gales; left in port schr. Ann McCann, for Norwich, in 2 ds.

Brig Genoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Priest, Les Sables d'Olonne 51 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Teresina, (Ital.,) Lauro, Antwerp 57 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Schr. Etta A. Stimpson, Rivers, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber to J. R. Sell—vessel to master.

Schr. Potosi, Curtis, Progreso 13 ds., with hemp, &c., to Thebaud Bros. March 28, had a heavy gale from S. E. to S.W., lasting 26 hours.

Schr. Lottie K. Friend, Collins, Kennebec River, with ice. for Newark.

Schr. Teal, of (St. John, N. B.,) Simpson, Matanzas, 16 ds., with sugar, to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son; March 28, off Cape Henry, had a heavy S. E. gale, with high sea; split sails and carried away fore boom.

Schr. Carrie D. Allen, (of Wellfleet,) Newcomb, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to Gomez, Pearsall & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg & Co.

Schr. Abel W. Parker, Dean, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Addie Blaisdell, Crowell, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Charles E. Raymond, Hays, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Farragut, Hart, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Tam O'Shanter, (new, 120 tons,) Murray, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. John E. Daley, Long, Searsport, with ice to order.

Schr. Benjamin Reed, Reed, Boothbay, with ice to order.

Schr. Charles S. Rogers, Perkins, Rockport, with ice to order.

Schr. John Farnum, Murphy, Rockport, with ice to order.

Schr. Belle Hardy, Baker, Parker's Head, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Kelly, Parker's Head, with ice for Newark.

Schr. Mary L. Varney, Rowe, Georgetown, Me., with ice to order.

Schr. Cambridge, Tarr, Gergetown, Me., with ice to order.

Schr. Mary B. Reeves, Bray, Calais, with lath to order.

Schr. Pearl, Goldthwaite, Portland, with heading to master.

Schr. Hattie Cushing, Irving, Thomaston, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Adrian, Maddox, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hart, Rockport, Mass., with granite to master.

Schr. Highlander, Woods, Rockport, Mass., with granite to master.

Schr. Allie H. Belden, Shaw, Boston.

Schr. Francis Edwards, West, New-Bedford.

Schr. W. F. Washburn, Mulligan, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary E. Pierson, Thomas, Fall River.

Schr. Sarah L. Simmons, Gandy, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John E. Hurst, Cook, Wickford.

Schr. Lillie Ernestine, Wells, Wickford.

Schr. Walter Howes, Hall, Providence.

Schr. Annie Murchie, Clark, Providence.

Schr. Union, Stevens, Providence.

Schr. Alcora, Dunn, Providence.

Schr. E. F. Cabada, Swain, Provicence.

Schr. Lavolta, Whitmore, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Morning Star, Higgins, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Nellie Crowell, Phelps, New-London.

Schr. David B. Doane, Chandler, Hyannis.

Schr. J. B. Anderson, Briggs, Hyannis.

Schr. Sarah A. Reed, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. H. Williams, Russell, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Emmons, Haddam.

Schr. Baltimore, Bowen, New-Haven.

Schr. Stephen Morgan, Haynes, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, S.; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, April 2.—The steamer Illinois, of the American Line, from Philadelphia March 23, arrived at this port to-day and proceeded to Liverpool.

REMOVAL OF

GEO. C. FLINT & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE,

TO NOS. 104 AND 106 WEST 14TH ST.,

between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th av.

EASTLAKE

and other kinds of furniture in large variety at low prices, and always good work.

CARPETS

The Largest Stock in the City AT RETAIL.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS

From the Recent Great Auction Sales

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS FROM $1 PER YARD.
BODY BRUSSELS FROM $1 50 PER YARD.
INGRAINS FROM 40c. PER YARD.

ALSO,

MOQUETTES, AXMINSTER VELVETS, &C

OIL CLOTHS, (all widths,) from 40c. per yard.

Just received, A CARGO in QUANTITIES to suit.

WHITE, RED, CHECK AND FANCY MATTINGS, FROM 20c. PER YARD.

LACE CURTAINS

FROM

ONE DOLLAR

Per pair, to the finest imported (about half price.)

CURTAIN NETS AND COTTAGE DRAPERY, REPS, CRETONNES AND FURNITURE CHINTZES, WINDOW SHADES AND CORNICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

Nos. 183 and 185 6th av.,

One door below 13th st., NEW-YORK.

CLOTHING

FOR SPRING.

BROOKS BROTHERS,

BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND ST.

A GENERAL REDUCTION

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

READY-MADE SPRING

OVERCOATS

AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.